The Sydney Morning Herald.

NO. 6781.—VOL. XLI. | WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1860. | PRICE THREEPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 23rd instant, at Brisbane, Queensland, Mrs. Shepherd Smith, of a daughter.

On the 25th instant, at her residence, No. 5, Windmill-street, Mrs. John Musgrave, of a son.

On the 28th instant, at her residence, No. 1, Wynyard-square, Mrs. Montefiore Levey, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th instant, by special license, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by the Rev. Dean O'Connell, John Thomas, eldest son of Mr. John Vardy, of Menangle, to Mary Jane Theresa, eldest daughter of Mr. Matthew Lacey, of this city.

DEATHS.

On Saturday, the 25th instant, after a short but painful illness, Mr. Henry Slater, of this city, aged 36 years.

On the 28th instant, at her parent's residence, Lyons-buildings, Sarah, only daughter of Thomas and Sarah Driver, in the fifth year of her age.

On the 28th instant, Catherine, the beloved wife of Mr. John Maloney, of William-street, aged twenty-four years. Requiescat in pace.

On the 28th instant, Watkins William, youngest son of George John Jilks, junior, aged three years and nine months.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LIVERPOOL direct, calling at CORK, to land passengers and mails.—The Liverpool and Australian Steam Navigation Company's magnificent and powerful screw steamship GREAT BRITAIN, 3000 tons, 500 horse-power, having arrived, after an unprecedented run from Liverpool to Hobson's Bay of 55 days, will be despatched, on her return voyage for LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY, the 6th day of March positively.

The splendid steamship having accomplished the fastest passage on record from Liverpool to Hobson's Bay, will be despatched punctually on the above date.

The accommodation for all classes of passengers on board this noble steamship are unsurpassed by any ship or steamer afloat.

SALOON is a magnificent apartment, fitted up in an elegant manner. The sleeping state-rooms are very large, and well lighted by side ports, and are furnished with every requisite, including beds, bedding, linen, &c.

The ladies' cabin is furnished with a view to comfort, and fitted up with bath rooms, lounges, easy chairs, &c.

Stewardesses are in attendance on lady passengers.

A milch cow will be placed on board.

SECOND SALOON is commodiously and comfortably fitted up, and well lighted and ventilated by side ports.

Stewards' attendance, crockeryware, table linen, and cabin utensils are provided by the ship.

To THIRD-CLASS and STEERAGE PASSENGERS proceeding to Europe, the advantages offered by the GREAT BRITAIN are superior to any sailing ship on the berth.

Captain GREY still commands the GREAT BRITAIN, which is a sufficient guarantee that the interests of each class of passengers will be attended to.

For plan of cabin and rates of passage apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or, to THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., O'Connell-street.

GREAT BRITAIN for LIVERPOOL.—Passengers desirous of proceeding to Europe by the above favourite first-class steamship are respectfully informed they can secure cabins by early application to the undersigned. The Great Britain will await the arrival of the Wonga Wonga steamer, leaving here on SATURDAY next, the 3rd March.
THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., agents, O'Connell-street.

STEAM TO NEW ZEALAND.—The I. R. M. Co.'s steamers will be despatched as under:
For AUCKLAND direct.—LORD ASHLEY, A. KENNEDY, commander, on the 10th March.
For NELSON, NEW PLYMOUTH, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO.—The PRINCE ALFRED, J. BOWDEN, commander, on the 10th March.
Return tickets are issued at reduced rates, entitling the holders to remain a month in New Zealand.
PEARSON and CO., agents, Grafton Wharf.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

STEAM TO AUCKLAND direct.—The Royal Mail steamship LORD ASHLEY, 508 tons, A. KENNEDY, commander, will sail on the 10th March.
Passage money—Saloon £10 0 0
Second cabin 5 0 0
Freight—light goods, 25s. a ton measurement; heavy goods—sugar, iron, &c., 20s. per ton weight.
PEARSON and CO., agents.
SAMUEL CLARK, manager.

NOTICE.—NAUTILUS, steamer, from Corporation Wharf (next Erskine-street) to Dry Dock.
Hours from Dock. Half-hours Sydney side.

MOSSMAN'S BAY.—The BLACK SWAN will leave Woolloomooloo Bay for Mossman's Bay, at 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 o'clock on SATURDAY next, and again on SUNDAY; charge, 3d. per head each way—no change given. The funds to be appropriated for the benefit of St. Vincent's Hospital. The views from George's Head, Middle Head, and Mount Nicholson are extremely fine, and are made easy of access by a private road recently constructed. No refreshment houses in the vicinity.

BRIGHTON—MANLY BEACH—STEAMERS (Fares, 1s.; children, 6d.)
VICTORIA, and PHANTOM, will leave—

Phœnix Wharf.	Woolloomooloo.
10.5, 2.5.	7.15, 10.30, 2.30, 5.15.
From Manly to Sydney.	To Woolloomooloo.
12, 5.30.	8.15, 5.30, 6.

SUNDAYS—(Fares, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.)
Phœnix Wharf, 10.15, 2.15; Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.45.
From Manly, 12, 5.45
An omnibus leaves the corner of George and King streets twenty minutes before the steamer leaves Woolloomooloo.
Parties taking the early Morning trip, 7.15, immediate return ticket, 1s. only.

WATSON'S BAY STEAMER.—Fares, 1s.; children, 6d. Phantom will leave

	Woolloomooloo.	Watson's Bay
Every day at	10.30	6.30
Excepting on Saturdays and Sundays	2 45	5.30

Sunday fare, 2s. 6d., return ticket; children, 1s.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—EMU, PELICAN, and BLACK SWAN STEAMERS DAILY.
From Parramatta, at 7, 8, and 11 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 1.15, 4 and 6 p.m.
ON SUNDAYS.
From Parramatta, at 7 a.m., and 4 p.m.
From Sydney, at 9 a.m., and 6 p.m.
FARES.
Cabin, return tickets, 4s.; steerage, 2s. 6d.
Ditto single fare, 2s. 6d.; ditto, 1s. 6d.
No charge for omnibus. Refreshments to be had on board.
Phœnix Wharf, 28th January.

STEAM to BRISBANE WATER.—The BLACK SWAN, TO-MORROW, Friday, at 8.30 a.m.; returning in the afternoon.
Phœnix Wharf, 29th February.

WOLLONGONG.—The steamer RAPID, will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above port on FRIDAY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, returning the same day. She will also call every TUESDAY EVENING on her way from Kiama, leaving for Sydney at 5 p.m.
Cabin passage, 5s.
Butter, per cask, 2s.
Grain, per bushel, 3d.
Calves and pigs, 2s. each
Back freight, 8s. per ton.
SPEER and MEIKLEJOHN, agents.

KIAMA.—The steamer RAPID will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above port every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 9 o'clock.
Cabin passage, 10s. 6d.
Return cargo, 10s. per ton.
SPEER and MEIKLEJOHN, agents.

SHELL HARBOUR.—The steamer RAPID will leave the Bethel Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, for the above port, direct every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at nine o'clock. Cabin passage, 10s.

ILLAWARRA S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMPACKETS to
WOLLONGONG and KIAMA, THIS NIGHT, at 11 o'clock.
CLYDE RIVER, TO-MORROW, at 10 a.m.
MERIMBULA, TO-MORROW NIGHT, at 10 o'clock.
WOLLONGONG and ULLADULLA, TO-MORROW, at 10 p.m.
WOLLONGONG, and KIAMA, on FRIDAY, at 8 a.m.
PORT MACQUARIE, on THURSDAY, 8th March.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS TO
MELBOURNE, calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—WONGA WONGA, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3
HUNTER RIVER.—ILLALONG, TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 11.
CLARENCE TOWN.— ———, TUESDAY, at 11 p.m.
MANNING RIVER, via NEWCASTLE.—SAMSON, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, at 10.
BRISBANE and IPSWICH.—YARRA YARRA, THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, at 10.
WIDE BAY.—WARATAH, TUESDAY, 13th March, at 10 p.m.
PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct.—EAGLE, THURSDAY, 8th March, at 6 p.m.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The WILLIAMS, THURSDAY, 1st March, at 7 a.m.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Offices, foot of Market-street.

STEAM to CLARENCE RIVER.—The GRAFTON will leave the Flour Company's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, at 9 o'clock p.m.
GEORGE MURRAY, secretary.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.—The steamship MIMOSA, TO-MORROW (Thursday) NIGHT, at 10 o'clock, conveying passengers to Merimbula, being by many miles the nearest port to the Diggings.
Fares—Cabin, 50s.; Steerage, only 30s.
Phœnix Wharf, 29th February.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS via EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, on SATURDAY next, by the A. S. N. Co.'s steamship WONGA WONGA.
Cabin fare, including provisions, £3 5s.
Steerage fare, including provisions, £2.
The route from Twofold Bay to the gold-fields is from—

Eden to Bombala	... 55 miles
Bombala to Guningera	... 8 ditto
Guningera to Woolway	... 23 ditto
Woolway to Russell's	... 37 ditto
Russell's to Diggings	... 12 ditto.
	135 miles

As the traffic of this district must centre at Twofold Bay, this will unquestionably be the best route.
The WONGA WONGA sails from the A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at three o'clock.
JAMES PATERSON, manager.
A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf.

SNOWY RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—STEAM TO EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY.—The shortest and best coast route to the newly discovered gold diggings:—

Eden to Bombala	55 miles
Bombala to Guningera	8
Guningera to Woolway	23
Woolway to Russell's	37
Russell's to diggings	12
	135 miles.

The steamship TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, direct to EDEN, Twofold Bay, leaves the Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, on THURSDAY, 1st March, at 12 noon.
Cabin passage £3 5 0
Steerage 2 0 0
Including provisions.
Freight, £1 per ton.
WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

STEAM TO HOBART TOWN (calling at EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY).—The TASMANIA, JOHN CLINCH, commander, will leave the Patent Slip Wharf, on THURSDAY, 1st March, at 12 noon. All freights must be paid before delivery of goods.
For freight or passage apply to WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

FOR THE MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, first fair wind.

FOR THE PELICAN TREE and LISMORE.—The schooner JANE SOMMERVILLE, on THURSDAY next.
For freight or passage apply on board; or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—The favourite regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, having a large portion of her cargo engaged, will meet with her usual despatch.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

UNCLE TOM for BRISBANE, PORT CURTIS, and ROCKHAMPTON.—Shippers by the above vessel are requested to complete their shipments on THURSDAY next, 1st March.
For passage only, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR ROCKHAMPTON—for Passengers only.—The ALBION, CUMMINS, master. MOLISON and BLACK.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY.—The clipper schooner ELLEN, will sail at 2 p.m. for EDEN, TWOFOLD BAY, the nearest route to the Snowy River Diggings. Commercial Wharf.

FOR MELBOURNE WHARF.—The regular trader WANDERER, SMITH, master, is now fast loading at the Victoria Wharf, and will have her usual quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the Wharf; or to MOLISON and BLACK, No. 4, Bridge-street.

FOR ADELAIDE.—The regular trader UNION, LITTLECOTT, master, will commence loading at the Victoria Wharf in a few days, and will have quick dispatch.
For freight or passage apply to HENRY CLARKE, at the Wharf, or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

BREADALBANE, for AUCKLAND.—Clears at the Customs at NOON, THIS DAY. Shippers are requested to complete their shipments, and pass Customs ENTRIES as early as possible.
Has room for a few tons freight, and four cabin and steerage passengers.
Apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO.'s, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

DART, for PORT COOPER, direct.—Shippers will please complete their shipments, pass entries, and forward bills of lading, for signature, as she will positively clear at the Customs THIS DAY, and sail TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply on board at the Grafton Wharf, or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers.

FOR PORT COOPER and DUNEDIN, OTAGO.—The LOUIS and MIRIAM, Captain VANDERWOOD, having nearly all her cargo engaged, will clear at the Customs THIS DAY and sail TO-MORROW.
For freight or passage apply on board, at the Grafton Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The regular trader MARIA, ANDERSON, master, is now loading at the Grafton Wharf, and will have quick despatch.
For freight or passage apply to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR THE NAVIGATORS', FEEGEES, and FRIENDLY ISLANDS, taking cargo for WALLIS ISLAND.—The well-known first-class regular trader CAROLINE HORT, SAUNDERS, master, 258 tons, having first-rate accommodation for passengers, is receiving cargo for the above-named places, at Moore's Wharf, and will sail on 1st March.
For freight or passage apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR HONGKONG and MACAO, the fine Portuguese clipper ship PAMELLA, GUTTERRES, commander.
For freight or passage apply to SMITH, BROTHERS, and CO., Circular Quay.

FIRST VESSEL FOR HONGKONG, to sail on the 4th MARCH—The fine clipper ship CYCLONE, HOSSACK, commander, under charter, will be despatched as above. Has excellent accommodations for passengers, who will be liberally treated, this vessel having been employed for years in the passenger trade.
For freight or passage apply to Captain HOSSACK, on board in the Cove; or to MOLISON and BLACK, 4, Bridge-street.

FOR BOMBAY.—The splendid A1 British-built ship LANSDOWNE, 800 tons, T. RICHARDSON, commander, has room for a few tons light freight. Having a full poop, is an excellent opportunity for passengers, and will sail about 10th March.
Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

DAPHNE, for LONDON.—Two side Cabins disengaged, for which immediate application is requisite. Apply to Captain FOREMAN, on board, Circular Quay, or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FIRST SHIP FOR LONDON.—For Passengers only. To sail the first week in March. The favourite A1 clipper ship LIGHT OF THE AGE, 2000 tons burthen, J. C. GILSON, commander, has nearly completed her loading.
Two first-class poop cabins disengaged, for which immediate application is necessary, to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.
A few intermediate berths disengaged.

FOR LONDON.—To sail punctually on the 25th of March.—The splendid clipper ship CASTLE HOWARD, A1 13 years, 758 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened. This magnificent ship has made the passage from the Downs in 78 days (the quickest of the season); she is on her second voyage, and has proved herself to be one of the fastest ships afloat. She has now two-thirds of her cargo down, and will not be detained an hour longer than her advertised time, and having a full poop, she offers a most desirable opportunity for a few cabin passengers.
For terms apply to the Captain, on board, at Walker's Wharf; or to YOUNG, LARK, and BENNETT, George and Margaret streets.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR LONDON direct.—The splendid British clipper-ship ALFRED, 1278 tons register, A1 at Lloyds', GEORGE COSSEY, commander, is now lying at the Circular Quay, receiving her outward cargo; the greater portion of which is engaged. She will sail, full or not full, on or about the 20th of March, offering to shippers of wool the advantage of reaching London in ample time for the July sales. This favourite vessel is remarkable for her fast-sailing qualities. Her passage out was made in eighty-four days, and she has discharged her inward cargo of about 1000 tons merchandise without damaging a single package by sea water. The Alfred was thoroughly overhauled and recoppered in September last, when she was reclassed at Lloyds', and is without doubt one of the finest vessels now on the berth for London.
For freight apply to Captain COSSEY, on board; to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers; or to WALTER SCOTT, agent.
Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

FOR LONDON.—To sail on the 4th March.—The new clipper barque OLD HONESTY, A1, 300 tons, JOHN YOUNG, commander. This vessel has room for only 900 bales wool. Four cabin passengers will be taken at £35 each.
Apply early to the master, on board, off Marsden's Wharf; or to J. B. METCALFE and CO., 9, Bridge-street.

FOR LONDON direct.—The A1 clipper ship WALTER HOOD, J. DONALD, commander. This vessel, having been detained in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, will be despatched in a few days. Her saloon affords excellent accommodation for a few passengers.
Apply to Captain DONALD, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

COLEROON for LONDON.—To sail positively on the 1st of MARCH, the A1 13 years ship COLEROON, WILLIAM HALL, commander, and requiring only 400 bales to complete her cargo, will sail full or not full on the day appointed.
This vessel has good accommodation for a few cabin and intermediate passengers on moderate terms.
For freight or passage apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., George-street; or EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

ALFRED, for LONDON.—This vessel, having all her dead weight and a considerable portion of light freight on board, is now at the Circular Quay taking in wool UNPRESSED, in order to complete her loading in time to sail punctually at the appointed date.
WALTER SCOTT, agent, Lloyd's Chambers, 213, George-street.

AETOS, from LONDON.—All parties having CLAIMS or ACCOUNTS against the above vessel will be pleased to furnish them in duplicate, by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, to the undersigned.
BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

NORTH WIND, from LONDON.—All parties having CLAIMS or ACCOUNTS against the above vessel will be pleased to furnish them in duplicate, by noon on WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, to the undersigned.
BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER.—The fast-sailing barque LION, 216 tons, Captain W. SINCLAIR, is now ready to proceed on any voyage. This vessel is particularly well adapted for the conveyance of stock, having delivered four cargoes of horses in New Zealand without the loss of any portion of her cargo. Apply to Captain SINCLAIR, on board; or to JAMES MALCOLM, senior, Lyons-buildings.

CHARTER.—WANTED, a VESSEL, to go for a load of cedar; freight, 7s. per 100. JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

ON SALE, a Fore-and-aft schooner rigged BOAT. JAMES COX and CO., Baltic Wharf.

FOR SALE, the well known clipper barque GENERAL JESSUP, 194 tons register; takes a full cargo on 10 (ten) feet draught. She has very superior cabin accommodation, and has just discharged a cargo of coffee from Ceylon in fine order. Apply to Mr. JAMES ORKNEY, Melbourne.

MOORE'S WHARF.—VESSELS DISCHARGING OR LOADING AT THIS WHARF CAN LAY ALONGSIDE A REASONABLE TIME WITHOUT CHARGE, AND A LIBERAL ALLOWANCE WILL BE MADE FROM THE WHARFAGES RECEIVED ON CARGO. GOODS STORED IN BONDED OR FREE WAREHOUSES AT LOW RATES.
This capacious wharf has frontage to deep water for vessels of any tonnage, and being enclosed with roomy sheds upon it, offers every security for cargoes discharging or loading. The extensive warehouses, which are of first-class character, are calculated to protect goods stored in them, while their proximity to the waterside obviates the necessity of cartage, by which much expense is saved, and the goods subjected to one removal only. The wharfinger and a watchman live on the premises. HENRY MOORE.

CHALLENGE.—In reference to the Challenge offered by the CHARM to all yachts, I am not in a position to bet one hundred pounds, but I hereby offer to race the Charm from Fort Denison round the buoy at Manly, round Fort Denison, round the buoy off Manly and back round Fort Denison, for the sum of ten pounds; and should I prove fortunate, will give the proceeds to St. Vincent's Hospital. The boats to be sailed under the jib and mainsail only, with which they start, as I have not the means of procuring balloon jibs, &c., &c. My boat is of colonial workmanship. Neither yacht to carry more than five hands; and to be sailed under the ordinary rules of the harbour, to be agreed on. The race to be run on SATURDAY next.
(Signed) DANIEL SHEEHY.
Sydney, February 27.
P.S.—Not particular as to any other yacht.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The MONTHLY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held on MONDAY, the 5th of March, proximo, at 3 p.m., precisely, to elect members—take into consideration the following motion, of which due notice has been given by Walter Lamb, Esq.,—and other business.
HENRY CHERRY, secretary.
Motion.—"That the bill passed in the Legislative Council, entitled, 'An Act to enable owners and masters of ships, in certain cases, to recover payment of certain charges incurred in reference to goods and merchandise, on which they have a lien,' is altogether unnecessary, and places in the hands of captains and owners of ships a power most dangerous to the interests of the consignees of cargo in such ships. This Chamber, therefore, resolves to use every endeavour to prevent the before-mentioned bill passing through the House of Assembly.

NOTICE.—A Valedictory Tea MEETING will be held in the Schoolroom, York-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant, to take leave of the Rev. John Thomas who is about to return to England, after spending thirty-three years in the mission work in the Friendly Islands. Tickets to be obtained of the Rev. W. Hessel, Rev. George Hurst; Messrs. Love, Little, and Danks. Meeting to commence at half-past six o'clock.

HUNTER RIVER NEW STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—Incorporated by Act of Council.—Notice is hereby given, that a Half-yearly General MEETING of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the Company's offices, Morpeth, on MONDAY, the fifth (5) day of March next, at 3 o'clock p.m., for the purpose of receiving the report of the directors, and statement of accounts for the half-year ending 31st of January, for declaring a dividend; and for such other business as may be brought before the meeting in terms of the deed of settlement. By order of the Board.
P. J. COHEN, manager.
Company's offices, February 17th.

SOUTHERN FLOOD RELIEF FUND.—A Public MEETING in aid of this object will be held THIS EVENING, at Mr. Rawling's, Ashfield, at seven p.m.
W. H. WILKINSON } Joint
W. HENSON, } Secretaries.

BALMAIN.—A MEETING of those who feel for the distress of the survivors and others ruined by the late floods will be held, in the School of Arts, on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 2nd March. The chair will be taken at 7 30.

A BAZAAR of Fancy and Useful Articles will be held at the TEMPERANCE HALL, Pitt-street, on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of March, in aid of the funds for the extinction of the debt on the Congregational Church, West Maitland. There will be a great variety of useful and fancy articles well worthy of notice. The doors will be open on MONDAY at 12 o'clock, and the two following days at 11 o'clock. Admission—Adults, 1s.; Children, 6d. each.

NEWTOWN BAZAAR.—A Bazaar will be held (D.V.), to commence on EASTER MONDAY, in aid of the Building Fund of the Wesleyan Chapel, Newtown. Place and other particulars in future advertisements.

ST. MICHAEL'S SCHOOL, SURRY HILLS.—A LECTURE will be delivered in the Schoolroom, Fitzroy-street, THIS EVENING, by CHARLES KEMP, Esq., to commence at half-past seven o'clock. Subject—"Isthmus of Suez." JOHN ALLUM, Hon. Secretary.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—An AGENCY of this Bank is now established on the Snowy River Gold-fields, under the management of Mr. JOSEPH YATES, of Adelong, of which the public is respectfully informed. ROBERT WOODHOUSE, Inspector.
Sydney, 28th February, 1860.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

THE Address of Dr. HOMAN, formerly of Adelong, is requested by BILLYARD and MACNISH, solicitors, Hunter-street, Sydney.

WANTED, information of WILLIAM BALDEY, last heard of at Rocky River. Please address RICHARD CLOVER, Post Office, Melbourne.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Manager, Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE.
CONTINUED SUCCESS
of the Double Star Company, acknowledged by all to be superior to all preceding.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 29th,
First Night of the New Comedy by Tom Taylor, the only copy of which, in the Australian colonies, is the sole property of the management, and has been the most successful of any modern production, having had the unprecedented run of 200 consecutive nights in New York, where it was first produced.
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
in which
MR. W. H. STEPHENS
will make his seventh appearance in the Yankee character of Asa Trenchard, the American Cousin, and
MR. J. C. LAMBERT,
as Binney the English Butler, supported by Messrs. Rayner, Burford, Howson, &c., &c., Misses Morgan, Hudson, Mrs Crosby, &c.
The performance will conclude with the celebrated
SISTERS WORRELL
Misses Sophie, Irene, and Jennie, in the
TROIS DE FOLLIES.
Change of hours: Doors open at 7; curtain will rise at a quarter before 8 precisely; performance over by 11 o'clock.
Prices as usual.

ITALIAN OPERA.—Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE is instructed to announce that the contemplated opera season will be under the immediate patronage and presence of his Excellency the Governor-General, Sir W. T. Denison, K.C.B., Lady Denison and family, who will occupy the centre box, which will be appropriately decorated and set apart for the exclusive use of his Excellency and suite. Attention is directed to the prospectus now before the public, and answers requested at earliest convenience. Mr. Colville can be communicated with daily at the office of the theatre between 10 and 1 o'clock; residence, St. Kilda House.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. SAMUEL COLVILLE has much pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded in effecting an engagement with PROFESSOR BUSHELL, the eminent Electro Biologist, for twelve nights, commencing SATURDAY EVENING next, March, 3rd, previous to his departure for the United States.

THEODON'S MECHANICAL THEATRE.—An extraordinary Morning Performance, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock, at the Portrait Saloon, 230, Pitt-street. Admission, 1s. Open every evening, at half-past 7; admission, 6d.

GRAND ASSAULT OF ARMS.—COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT to PROFESSOR PARKER.—The committee beg to announce that the above entertainment will take place at the School of Arts, Pitt-street, on MONDAY EVENING, the 5th March, and particularly solicit Army and Navy officers and men to take part with the pupils, more particularly to test the efficiency and skill of the Professor's mode of instruction. Civilians well practised in the use of arms are also invited to take part. Communications addressed to the Committee, School of Arms, Pitt-street, immediately attended to.
Ladies and gentlemen who purpose attending this entertainment are particularly solicited to obtain tickets, to prevent confusion, which may be obtained at Mr. Moffitt's and Mr. Norrie's, Pitt-street.
Reserved seats 4s., back seats 2s., gallery 1s.
The entertainment will commence at eight, and terminate about ten o'clock.
Gentlemen purposing joining the classes will please send in their names during the week, and state to which class they will belong, of which there will be three (if sufficient inducement offers)—an Afternoon Class, admission £3 3s.; an Evening Class, £2 2s. (both twice weekly); and an Evening Class once a week, to which the admission will be 25s.
N.B.—Preliminary Practice on THURSDAY next, at the School of Arms, Pitt-street, 8 p.m.

MR. J. CLARK'S Full-Dress Quadrille Assembly will take place at his Rooms, Elizabeth-street North, on FRIDAY EVENING next. Admission by tickets only.

MUTUAL BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Close of the Society.—Notice is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of this Society will be held at the office of the Society, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the final report of the Directors, a statement of receipts and expenditure previous to the close of the society, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
By order of the Board of Directors,
February 29th. J. R. TREEVE, Secretary.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of the MUTUAL BUILDING and INVESTMENT SOCIETY.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the tenth clause of sixth rule of the society, a Distribution by ballot of Unpurchased Shares will take place at the Society's Office, 309, George-street, on TUESDAY, the 20th March, at half-past 3 p.m.
By order of the Board of Directors,
February 29th. J. T. TREEVE, Secretary.

SYDNEY LITERARY ASSOCIATION.—Weekly MEETING, THIS EVENING, at quarter past 7. Adjourned subject: "Does the present state of Europe justify the expectation of a general war?"

ST. PATRICK'S BANQUET.—The DINNER to commemorate the Festival of St. Patrick will take place in the Hall of the Exchange, on MONDAY, the 19th March. Further particulars will be given in a future advertisement.
WILLIAM M. DAVIS, hon. secretary.

Australian Gas Light Company's Office,
Sydney, 22nd February.
IN PURSUANCE of a resolution passed at the general meeting, held this day, a Dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and also a bonus at the rate of five per cent. per annum, will be payable at the Bank of New South Wales, on and after the 1st March next.
R. MANSFIELD.

THE ANNIVERSARY of the CITY MISSION.—Three SERMONS will be preached in the Mission Chapel, Sussex-street, on SUNDAY next, March 4th. In the morning, at 11 o'clock, by the Rev. J. REID; in the afternoon, at 3, by the Rev. W. CUTHBERTSON; and at night, at 7, by the Rev. S. C. KENT. Collections will be taken up after each service in aid of the Mission.
On the following TUESDAY EVENING, a public MEETING will be held, in the above chapel, to commence at half-past 7, when a report of the past year will be read, and addresses given by several ministers and friends. The chair will be taken by A. M'ARTHUR, Esq., M.P.

SCHOOL OF ARTS' VOCAL MUSIC CLASS.—Ladies and gentlemen wishing to join the next Elementary Class are requested to give in their names on or before WEDNESDAY EVENING next, March the 7th.
C. CHIZLETT, teacher.

ANTI-STATE-AID LEAGUE.—The Petitions must be sent in to the CHRISTIAN PLEADER Office, before 12 o'clock THIS DAY, for presentation by the Rev. Dr. Lang.

MOSSMAN'S BAY.—Road to MOUNT NICHOLSON, via Mossman's Bay.

ROAD TO MIDDLE HEAD via Mossman's Bay.

ROAD TO MIDDLE HARBOUR, via Mossman's Bay.

ROAD TO GEORGE'S HEAD, via Mossman's Bay.

NO FEAR of SEA SICKNESS crossing to Mossman's Bay.

COUNTY OF PHILLIP.—A Lithograph of the County of Phillip having been published by the Government, the public are informed that copies may be procured at this office, and at the local land offices at Mudgee and Rylstone, at the price of 7s. each.
(Signed) A. G. M'LEAN, Acting-Surveyor-General.
Surveyor-General's Office, Sydney, 13th February, 1860.

LAND SALE ROOMS, 423, George-street.—A Register, containing full particulars of houses, estates, allotments of land, stations and stock; ship, bank-stock and other shares intended for PRIVATE SALE, will be kept at these rooms for the convenience of vendors and purchasers, and no charge made except to the vendor when sales are effected. Plans, accompanying instructions, will be exhibited on the walls of the sale room. T. W. BOWDEN.

A CARD.—STEPHEN SMITH, Law Stationer, Collector, and Agent, 108, Elizabeth-st. North, Sydney.

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY.—DALTON'S New Gallery for Artistic Photography is now OPEN. Portraits taken in all the modern branches of the art. Children's portraits instantaneously. 400, George-street.

BOTANY ROAD BRANCH HERALD OFFICE.—Early delivery of the HERALD by W. WEST, Botany Road Post Office.

D. LUIST and SON, Pianoforte-makers.—Pianos tuned, repaired, and removed, 254, George-street.

FOREIGN COINS, Bank Notes, Gold-dust Exchanged. N. WILSON, jeweller, Lower George-street.

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison; President, Sir A. Stephen; Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from 9 to 11. 229, Macquarie-street.

DR. PERCY and CO., Surgeons, from London, author of "Manhood and Marriage," may be consulted daily. 37, Elizabeth-street North.

DR. PERCY and CO.'S Cordial Balm of Circassia, for the cure of nervous debility, &c. Price 11s., 21s., and 33s. per bottle.

DR. PERCY and CO.'S Regulating Purifying Pills are a most safe and effectual remedy for pains in the back, lumbago, discharge of any kind, &c. Price 2s. 6d., 5s., and 11s. per box. All letters for advice must contain the fee of £1. 37, Elizabeth-street North.

F. JONES (from Frodsham's, London, watchmaker to the Queen), No. 20, Hunter-street. All kinds of watches and clocks skilfully repaired at moderate charges. Watch glasses fitted at 1s. each.

FUNERALS, FUNERALS, FUNERALS.—Funerals furnished on the most reasonable terms, by THOMAS HILL, undertaker, King and Riley streets.

GENERAL WASHINGTON LUNCHEON ROOMS.—Bill of Fare: sucking pig, leg mutton and caper sauce, beef and Yorkshire pudding, lamb and mint sauce, roast mutton, steaks and oyster sauce, grilled chops, fish fried and boiled, veal and bacon, made dishes, &c., &c.—Charges moderate.

LBA and SON, Manufacturers of Washing, Mangling, and Knife-cleaning Machines. 70, York-street.

MR. W. J. ANDERSON, F.R.C.S., Surgeon, author of "Diseases of Pregnancy," "Nervous Affections," &c., may be consulted on diseases of women and children, and nervous affections, from 1 to 3. 311, Macquarie-st.

W. WILLINGTON is making a Shipment of Parcels to Pickford and Co., for the United Kingdom, New York, and the Continent of Europe, per the Walter Hood. Small parcels 1s. 148, Prince-street, Sydney.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings.

WOOL.—The undersigned are Cash purchasers, and will make liberal advances on all kinds of Produce consigned to their friends in London. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

WOOL, TALLOW, HIDES.—Cash purchaser, J. LANSEIGNE, 6, Bridge-street South.

TO SELLERS of WOOL, HIDES, and SHEEPSKINS BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 178, George-street Sydney, are Purchasers.

THE UNDERSIGNED having OPENED his new Mill is prepared to supply Flour of superior quality at Sydney prices. HENRY THOMPSON, Camden.

FARMER, WILLIAMS, and GILES'S Pitt-street Establishment will be CLOSED on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY, the 27th, 28th, and 29th instant, for the purpose of taking stock. Victoria House, 259, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—Parties having CLAIMS against Colonel ROBBINS, H. E. I. C., are requested to forward particulars of same immediately to S. C. BURT and CO., 272, Pitt-street.

NOTICE.—I, EMILY LEMON, not having heard of or seen my husband, Richard Orange Lemon, since February, 1853, if I do not hear from him in one month from this date, I intend to get married and leave for England.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to PAY the amount of their accounts by the 21st of March proximo, or they will be sued for the same in the District Court to be held in April. HENRY J. LAMBERT, Montefiores, Wellington.

ALL CLAIMS against the estate of the late THOMAS RICE are requested to be sent in to the undersigned on or before the 10th March next. Sydney, 28th February.
DENIS M'GRATH, executor.

OFFICES REMOVED.—The undersigned has removed his Offices from 117, Elizabeth-street, to 267, George-street, corner of Margaret-street.
M. CONSETT STEPHEN, solicitor.

NOTICE.—The undersigned has REMOVED his business from King-street West, to Market and Sussex streets and Albion Wharf. Address E. ALLEN, commission agent, Market and Sussex streets.

REMOVAL.—JOHN DUGUID and CO., Coal Merchants, &c. New offices, Pitt-st., next Exchange.

PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE.—REMOVAL.—The undersigned beg to acquaint their constituents and the public generally that they have taken those newly-erected premises in George-street, the property of Joseph Davis, Esq., next to Messrs. Young, Lark, and Bennett; and that they will be ready to receive goods for sale at their new establishment on the 14th March. They also beg to thank their constituents—buyers as well as sellers—for the liberal support extended to them for the last eight years, more particularly for the past two years.
The new premises will afford increased facilities for the accommodation of their customers, and they trust by strict attention to their interests to ensure a share of the support of the mercantile community.
PURKIS and LAMBERT, George-street.

PUBLIC AUCTION NOTICE.—The undersigned beg to inform those parties who have goods now in their Auction Rooms, George-street, with reserve prices upon them, to remove them prior to THURSDAY, the 1st March, otherwise they will be sold by auction to the highest bidder. PURKIS and LAMBERT, auctioneers, George-street.

NOTICE.—The PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between LOWE, DINT, and D'ARCY, carrying on business as publicans and general storekeepers, on the Table Land Diggings, Tenterfield, in the colony of New South Wales, has been THIS DAY DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All accounts belonging to the late firm will be paid and received by Mr. W. D'ARCY, who will continue the business on his own account. Dated this day, 28th February.

A COW, branded I—O on the near side hip, is running in a paddock of the undersigned. The owner can have her, or the price of her, by applying at Springwood Hotel, to THOMAS BOLAND. February 26.

CAUTION.—ROBERT PRIOR, second Cook, having left his hired service, without any cause or notice whatever—employers are cautioned not to engage him without a written discharge from me. If this kind of conduct is not put a stop to, employers are not safe from others tampering with their servants. ALFRED TOOGOOD, Pitt and King streets.

TO SHIPPERS TO QUEENSLAND.—Such of the above as have goods consigned to me shut out at the A. S. N. Company's Wharf, are requested to forward same at once by Messrs. R. Towns and Co.'s sailing vessels. N. BARTLEY, North Brisbane.

TO the JEWELLERS of Pitt and George streets.—Gentlemen,—The Brooch that the person spoke to you about This Morning, is found. Yours, R. W.

NOTICE.—Mr. THOMAS DAWSON begs to intimate that the situation of Clerk is filled up. 421, George-street.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.
In the Will of DANIEL M'CARTHY, late of Port Macquarie, in the colony of New South Wales, stock-keeper, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given that, at the expiration of fourteen days from the publication of this notice, application will be made to the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction, that administration with the Will of the said DANIEL M'CARTHY annexed, of all and singular the goods and chattels of the said deceased be granted to JAMES O'BRIEN, of Port Macquarie aforesaid, butcher, as the sole devisee in the said Will named.
Dated this twenty-fourth day of February, A.D. 1860.
ALEXANDER DICK, Proctor for the said James O'Brien, 267, George-street, Sydney.

NOTICE.—One TRUNK and a CEDAR BOX, addressed to Mr. Loseby, Packhorse Inn, Campbell-street, supposed to have been taken by mistake, yesterday for two other boxes belonging to a Mr. Carter, that are now at the Railway Terminus—the drayman is requested to return them as soon as possible. RICHARD LOSEBY. Packhorse Inn, Campbell-street. February 28.

LOST or STOLEN, from Portland Head, on Tuesday last, a light Bay HORSE, branded JB on the side, between fourteen or fifteen hands high. A reward of £5 will be paid on conviction of the thief, or £1 if strayed, on delivery to MATT EVERINGHAM, Portland Head.

LOST, a Light Brown Terrier PUP, tail cut, about three months old. Ten shillings will be paid on returning him to Mrs. BROWNE, Albion-street, Surry Hills.

BLACK FEMALE SWAN.—LOST, in Long Cove Bay, Parramatta River. Mr. CUMMINS, poulterer, will reward any person who may bring the same to him in Pitt-street; or to the Gardener, at Barnstaple Manor, Five Dock.

£5 REWARD.—STRAYED, from head of Lane Cove River, a Grey Draught HORSE, rising 6, about 15 hands, blotched H' off shoulder, flea bitten part of body, white face. If strayed, £2 will be paid on delivery to Mr. WATERHOUSE, Lane Cove; or addressing W. WING, HERALD Office. If stolen, £5 on conviction of the thief.

£1 REWARD.—LOST, a Bay HORSE, branded No. 6 near shoulder, with an illegible brand above, with gE conjoined under mane; has a white hind foot; is in good condition, and was lost on Saturday last. When last seen was in company with a chesnut horse with white legs and face. ALFRED BARDON, Cook's River.

£3 REWARD.—To Constables, Poundkeepers, and others.—STRAYED from the paddocks, Albion House, on Monday night, February 20th, Four HORSES,—a Black Horse, branded AR blotched on near shoulder, small a on off shoulder; a Bay Mare, both knees broken slightly, one hind foot white, branded PK on near shoulder, both shod; also one Grey Filly, unbroken, branded SS on near shoulder; and a Chesnut Mare, with grey hairs in her tail, branded H on near shoulder. Any one bringing them to Albion House, Elizabeth-street South, shall receive the above reward.

£5 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from Bargo, on the night of the 18th October last, a Bay PONY MARE, switch tail, white blaze, white fetlocks, branded I H near shoulder, E off shoulder. If strayed, a reward of £2 will be given, by delivering the said mare to Mrs. MARY JONES, Bargo; or to Mr. J. BOLLARD, Upper Picton. JOHN INGRAM.

£5 REWARD.—STRAYED from Annandale, Parramatta Road, two Black MARES, one branded EC near shoulder, the other JW off shoulder; and one chesnut FILLY. Any person giving information that will lead to their recovery to COWAN and ISRAEL, Albion Soap Works, Elizabeth-street, will receive the above reward.

£20 REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed from Brindley Park, Merriwa, on or about 26th ultimo, one Bay Yearling FILLY, branded star off shoulder. If stolen, the above reward will be paid to any person giving such information as will lead to the conviction of the offender. If strayed, £5 will be given to any one who will deliver her to EDWARD MARLAY, Esq., Brindley Park, Merriwa.
DESCRIPTION.—Bright bay, with black points, rather fiddle headed, about 14 hands high, quiet to lead, and shows much breeding.

£10,000 TO LEND, in small sums. G. F. BAKER, Hunter-street.

£20,000 TO LEND, in sums, at 6 per cent. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

HOLMES' STEAM BISCUIT MANUFACTORY, King-street East, Sydney.—The undersigned feels much pleasure in informing merchants, ship-owners, captains, storekeepers, gold-diggers, &c., &c., that he has now ready and working the most complete plant of steam biscuit machinery in the colonies made expressly to his own order. On sale, and always on hand, fresh baked cabin biscuit, navy ditto, ship ditto, made from the best materials and at the lowest price. Fancy ditto, of various kinds. S. HOLMES. Orders to any extent supplied promptly.

JOHNSON'S Central Bedding Warehouse REMOVED to the Steam Works, 128, Pitt-street North, near Hunter-street.

HAIR MATTRESSES, warranted all hair, at 21s. per foot, at JOHNSON'S Bedding Manufactory, 128, Pitt-street North.

FEATHERS.—Bed Feathers dressed and purified, at the Steam Feather Works, 128, Pitt-street North.

PIANOFORTES, by Broadwood, Murphy, Cadby, in rosewood, walnut, &c., for SALE or HIRE. MOSS.

HARMONIUMS of 3, 5, 9, 12, 13, and 15 stops, with and without percussion. MOSS, Hunter-street.

NEW MUSIC.—The latest publications by the mail and Star of Peace. MOSS, 27, Hunter-street.

PIANOFORTES by Broadwood, Collard, Cadby, Hopkinson, Frood, Challen, Jackson, &c., in extensive variety, in rosewood and walnut cases, on the most favourable terms. Instruments tuned, repaired, lent on hire, and taken in exchange. HURFORD'S, Pianoforte Warehouse, Castlereagh-street, near King-street.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.—J. G. HANKS begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Sydney Woolloomooloo, and suburbs, that he intends opening his little T shop, situate, 558, George-street, Sydney (exactly opposite the cathedral), on SATURDAY next, March 3rd, with a new and well-selected stock of Groceries, Provisions, Oilman's Stores, &c., &c.
J. G. H. requests but one trial to convince the public that he can, and is determined to sell such goods only as shall ensure him an extensive patronage, at the lowest possible prices for cash.
Mark the address—558, George-street, Sydney, exactly opposite the Cathedral.
February 28.

AT "LA VILLE DE PARIS," 342, George-street, New Goods, just opened, ex Star of Peace.

BABY LINEN, of superior quality; every requisite, including richly worked Long Robes.

LADIES UNDER-CLOTHING.—Richly worked Chemises, of superior make. One case just opened.

CHOICE MUSLIN FLOUNCINGS, very handsome designs; collars and sets—just opened.

CHENILLE HAIR NETS—Ribbon Trimmings; Steel Cord for Skirts—just opened, at "La Ville de Paris."

BERLIN WOOL!! Crinoline!! and Fancy Net Skirts—just opened, at "La Ville de Paris."

PARIS Gauntlet Kid Gloves! very slightly spotted. Clearing out at 2s. 6d. per pair, usual price 4s. 9d. at "La Ville de Paris." 342, George-street.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.—Crimean shirts, flannel vests, drawers, and woollen hosiery, at M. A. HUGHES' Shirt and Underclothing Depot, New Buildings, 94, Market-street East.

JUST OPENED.—GEORGE CHISHOLM and CO., have received, per Castle Howard, and now offer for inspection the most elegant assortment of Silks, Mantles, Evening and Ball Dresses ever seen in the colonies.
Tulle dresses, embroidered with silk and chenille, on the most elaborate and elegant designs
White lace dresses, embroidered with two and three flounces
Ditto ditto, double skirts, very rich
Black lace dresses, plain and embroidered, with two and three flounces
Ditto ditto, double skirts
Muslin robes, embroidered, with tucks, flounces, double skirts, in a great variety
Black glace silks, wide width, and French finish. Two cases of these celebrated goods, at from 3s. 6d. to 10s. per yard
White, pink, and sky glace silks, in all colours and shades
Flounced silk robes, newest styles
Silk bareges, in fashionable evening colours
Checked silks, new pattern
Clan, tartan, silk and Irish poplin
Mantles, cloaks, jackets, polkas, &c.
Opera cloaks and mantles, the newest styles.

TELEGRAPH WIRE.—The undersigned, agent for William T. Henley, telegraph engineer, is prepared to contract for the regular supply of the best description of Galvanised Wire for Telegraph purposes.
A large stock always on hand.
Insulators, instruments, and binding wire, supplied.
EDWARD BINGHAM (late Garland and Bingham), 115, York-street.

WANTED to be KNOWN.—T. HELY is prepared to make from one pair to a thousand pairs of good Colonial BOOTS fit for diggers. T. HELY, boot manufacturer, Railway Bridge, Sydney.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—To PRIVATE FAMILIES and others.—For SALE, privately, APPLES, in cases, just received from Hobart Town, in splendid condition. For sale in lots to suit the public. Apply to ROBERT MURIEL, auctioneer, Wynyard-street. N.B.—Only 35 cases left—early application is necessary.

500 BOXES CANDLES for SALE, manufactured with great care, and from best tallow. Apply to M. MELLY, 167 and 169, Parramatta-street.

TO BUILDERS and others.—Register grates, half-register, and various other kinds, cut clasp nails. Also, 1 inch octagon steel, table and pocket cutlery on hand. JAMES HOLBECK, Castlereagh-street, between Market and Park streets.

FOR SALE, a DIGGER'S TENT. A. MOORE and CO., Labour Bazaar.

SEED OATS! SEED OATS.—2000 bushels of Hawkesbury OATS, at 4s., for sale at the White Hart Inn, Windsor Road.

NOTICE TO SOAPMAKERS.—For SALE, Caustic soda, in iron casks, with certificate of assay, showing it to contain
60 per cent. real caustic alkali, or
77 per cent. hydrate of soda
Iron casks lose not one ounce in weight; wooden casks lose heavily.
Instructions for realising the colour for soap may be obtained from the undersigned.
ANDERSON, BROTHERS, and CO., Queen's-place, sole agents for Deacon and Co., Warrington.

A FEW Tons Scrap IRON for SALE. A BOY wanted. F. BONE, 398, Pitt-street.

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given that interest is allowed by this bank on fixed deposits as follows, namely,
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 ditto ditto 3 months
and at rates to be agreed on for longer periods.
For the greater convenience of depositors, bank post bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment. By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,800
Reserved fund 205,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

BANK OF AUSTRALASIA.—Incorporated by Royal Charter.—Notice is hereby given, that interest on deposits is allowed by this bank as under, viz. :—
On sums payable at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
On ditto ditto, 6 ditto, 4 ditto.
On ditto ditto, 12 ditto, 5 ditto.
Sydney, 1st April. JAS. HENDERSON, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY of SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that, Branches of the Bank are now in operation at Kiama, Queanbeyan, and Shoalhaven. By order of the Board.
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, September 16th, 1859.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that an AGENCY of this Bank, under the charge of Mr. T. H. PAIGE, will be OPENED at Maryborough (Wide Bay), on MONDAY next, the 12th instant. By order of the Board,
ROBERT NAPIER, Manager.
Sydney, December th, 1859.

COMMERCIAL BANKING COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—Notice is hereby given that a BRANCH of this Bank will be opened at Cooma, Maneroo, on TUESDAY next, the 14th instant. By order of the Board.
ROBERT NAPIER, manager.
Sydney, 13th February, 1860.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after date, as under, viz. :—

	Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ...	2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto	3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto	4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto	5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto	5½ ditto

And on deposits of large amount, according to special arrangement.
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The books of the society CLOSE on the last day of February, for the current year's business.
All proposals made before that date will be entitled to PARTICIPATE IN THE PROFITS OF ONE YEAR, MORE THAN THOSE EFFECTED LATER IN THE YEAR, in terms of the by-laws of the society.
At the second investigation into the Society's affairs completed during 1859, it was found that the transactions of the five years ending February 28th, 1859, had been so profitable as to produce A SURPLUS OF MORE THAN FIFTY PER CENT. ON THE LIABILITIES. MORE THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE ASSETS WAS PROFIT, ACTUALLY REALISED AND INVESTED for the exclusive benefit of the members of the society and their surviving friends.
The following instances will show the results to individual members of the operations of the past five years.
LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY for £500, effected at the Age of 40.

Date of Policy.	Amount assured with previous bonus.	Bonus, 1859.	To Policy.	Reduction of premium in lieu of present bonus.	Cash value of present bonus.	Annual prospective addition till next investigation.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Jan. 1849	551 13 7	110 19 5	692 13 0	4 18 7	51 7 3	12 6 7
Mar. 1851	551 8 11	86 9 5	637 18 1	3 12 6	38 8 10	12 7 0
Apl. 1852	500 0 0	57 0 11	557 0 11	2 6 1	24 15 10	9 10 0

A deferred annuity for the original sum of £20, to commence in 1867, is now £29 1s. 10d.
An Endowment Policy payable in 1870, on the nominee coming of age, for the original amount of £400, is now one for £503 17s. 9d.
☞ The attention of assurers is requested to the following important privileges granted by the Legislature of New South Wales to the MEMBERS OF THIS SOCIETY, AND TO THEM ONLY.
ALL ITS POLICIES are protected against the operation of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain term, on a gradually increasing scale.
POLICIES effected by married women are protected against the debts and control of their husbands.
THE FAMILIES OF SMALL ASSURERS are saved the expense of letters of administration.
PROSPECTUSES, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained from any of the Society's agents or medical referees in New South Wales and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, actuary and secretary.
Principal Office, Hunter-street, Sydney,
January 31st, 1860.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.—The Directors desire to call the attention of intending assurers to the great advantages accruing to the Society's policy holders, owing to the accumulation of profits at COMPOUND INTEREST, at a high rate, as shewn by the annexed comparative table.
EXAMPLE.—Showing the bonuses accruing to a policy of life assurance for £500, if effected at the age of 40 in different offices.

Office.	Original Premium.	Bonus Addition.	Cash value of Bonus.	Proportionate Reduction of Premiums.	Remarks.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
British Proprietary	16 7 1	50 16 8	23 6 7	5 13 4	No further reduction
British Mutual ..	16 11 3	104 4 0	49 10 0	8 11 10	With future reductions
Australian Mutual Provident Society ..	16 2 1	192 13 0	89 17 9	8 13 1	With future reductions

Proposals and every information may be obtained from any of the agents and at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary, Hunter-street, Sydney, October 5th.

ROYAL FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON
Capital—£2,000,000.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
The prompt payment of losses incurred by the great fires during the past years has shewn the character which this company has ever maintained, throughout the whole world, under this head. It will only be necessary to add here that the Agents can with confidence announce to their fellow-citizens that they may feel assured that every legitimate claim will be immediately settled.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting-houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
CLASS 2.—Brick or stone buildings, slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per cent. per annum.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The important advantages afforded by the Company in this branch will include the following, viz.:—
GUARANTEE of an AMPLE CAPITAL, MODERATE PREMIUMS, Large Participation of PROFITS by the ASSURED, amounting to TWO-THIRDS of NET AMOUNT, small charge for Management, the expenses of the office being borne in due proportions by the two branches, and EXEMPTION of the ASSURED from the LIABILITY of PARTNERSHIP.
Life claims can be settled in the colony without reference to England.
LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Agents, Lloyd's Chambers, 84 George-street, Sydney.

VICTORIA FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Established 1849.
Empowered by Act of the Legislative Council.
Capital, £1,000,000.
Head Office, 82, Collins-street East, Melbourne.
Directors :
The Hon. Henry Miller, M.L.C., Chairman
W. R. Burnby, Esq., Deputy-Chairman
John Dinwoodie, Esq., J.P.
William Hall, Esq., J.P.
The Hon. William Highett, M.L.C.
Risks taken at the usual rates, and the utmost liberality afforded to insurers.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned, who have been appointed agents for New South Wales.
RAYMOND and CO.,
Treasury-buildings, George-street.

LONDON ALLIANCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Further reduction of 25 per cent. on the former premiums.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Fire Policies at the reduced rates of premium, viz. :—
On First-class risks, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum
On Second-class ditto, from 3s. 9d. to 8s. per cent. per ditto.
Third-class ditto (subject to arrangement).
Non-hazardous goods insured at the same rates of premium as the buildings in which they are deposited.
An extra charge for hazardous goods. Special risk taken by agreement.
THACKER, DANIELL, and CO., Agents.
No. 10, O'Connell-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by Act of Council, 1851.
Office : George-street, Sydney.
DIRECTORS :
RICHARD JONES, Esq., Chairman.
THOMAS ANDREW, Esq.
JAMES E. EBSWORTH, Esq.
JOHN FAIRFAX, Esq.
SAMUEL D. GORDON, Esq.
MICHAEL E. MURNIN, Esq.
AUDITORS :
A. Foss Esq., and Edward Lotze, Esq.
MARINE SURVEYOR :
Captain W. S. Deloitte.
AGENTS IN LONDON :
Messrs. F. W. Flower and Co.
AGENTS IN NEWCASTLE, N. S. W :
Messrs. Bingle and Son.
A table of the rates of premium may be obtained on application at the Office.
Policies on goods, gold, and specie to Great Britain are granted in triplicate, payable in London in case of loss, if required.
By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, 7th February, 1860.

NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY.—
Capital, £1,259,760.
Income for 1858, £197,188.
Head offices—London, Aberdeen, and Melbourne.
Directors for Australasia :
A. Ross, Esq., J.P., chairman | James Gill, Esq.
G. Bradshaw, Esq., J.P. | A. B. White, Esq.
Superintendent—James Rattray, Esq.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Insurances effected at the reduced rates of premiums.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
The rates charged in Australasia are the same as those in England.
Rates for assuring £100 at the following ages :—
20 .... £1 12 7 | 40 .... £2 16 8
30 .... 2 2 7 | 50 .... 3 19 0
Forms of proposal and rates for intermediate ages can be obtained on application at the offices in Sydney, No. 60, Margaret-street.
WILLIAM RAE, Resident Secretary.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Acts of Parliament.
Established in 1836.
Having a Colonial Proprietary, and the following Board of Directors in Sydney
J. S. Willis, Esq., Chairman.
Hon. G. K. Holden, Esq., M.L.C. | J. B. Watt, Esq.
Hon. Sir Daniel Cooper, M.P. | B. Buchanan, Esq.
Sir C. Nicholson, Bart.
Medical Referees :
Hon. John Macfarlane, Esq., M.D
Joseph Burgon, Esq.
Surveyor, F. H. Grundy, Esq., C.E.
Capital subscribed exceeding £1,880,000
Accumulated Funds and Capital paid up, exceeding £1,156,000
Of which £280,000 are invested in the colonies in Government and other securities.
Reserve Surplus Fund, £250,000—with unlimited liability of the shareholders.
The Directors continue to grant Policies of Insurance in Town or Country in both departments of the Company's business, upon terms which will be found as liberal as those of any other office.
Tables of Rates for Fire and Life Insurance, in all its branches, and every information can be obtained from A. STANGER LEATHES, Resident Secretary, at the Offices, Wynyard-square, Sydney.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY, for Life Assurance, Fidelity Guarantee, Endowments, and Annuities.—Empowered by special Act of Parliament, 22 Vic., cap 25.
Head Office, London. Branches in all the colonies.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Directors,—George Thornton, Esq.
J. Young, Esq., E. S., and A. C. Bank.
Agents—J. G. Waller and Co., Wynyard-square.
Melbourne Offices, 99, Collins-street West.
Michael O'Grady, secretary for Australia.

Guarantee for fidelity in situations of trust.

The evils and serious results consequent upon suretyship when undertaken by private individuals, are now so fully admitted, that the guarantee of this Society is availed of as the most efficient, independent, and economical substitute.
Government and Banking officials are charged the lowest rates of premium, 20s. per cent, except in situations where their duties are more than usually hazardous.
The forms of policy for the various departments of the Imperial and Colonial Governments have been settled and approved by the Law Officers of the Crown, and contain all the obligations required by the Society's Act of Parliament and the law to constitute them effectual securities to the holders for the risk undertaken.
Policies are prepared by the society without any charge, and there is no expense attendant upon the issue beyond the payment of the premium.
The directors receive proposals from officials employed in the—
Treasury — Customs
Post Office — Railway,
Land and Works — And
All other Departments of the Public Service in the Imperial Government, and in the Governments of
New South Wales — South Australia, and
Victoria — Tasmania.
Also, from employés in the Banks, Corporations, Public Companies, and Mercantile Firms throughout Australia.
LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED WITH GUARANTEE.
The universally acknowledged desirability of Life Assurance applies to none with such particular force as to those deriving income dependent on the duration of their lives. With a view to enable clients of this class to partake of the utmost advantage capable of being conferred by the principles on which the society is constituted, and empowered by the sanction of the Imperial Legislature, the directors have originated a system whereby the payments made to obtain the guarantee may be devoted to the purpose of making a provision for the families of the persons guaranteed.
In every case where a Life Assurance is effected in connection with the guarantee, a considerable reduction in the rate of premium will be made, and as policies of this description will be enhanced by their due proportion of three-fourths of the profits of the Society, the Guarantee Premium will cease in course of time, and the payment for Life Assurance will cover both the risks of Guarantee and Life.
Thus each assurer will become his own security, and the payments, which he would make for the guarantee alone, are formed into a fund for the support of his family or his own declining years—as he may elect. This valuable arrangement will convert the premium from being a tax upon honesty into a lucrative provision, or investment for the assurer.
Proposal forms, prospectuses, and every other information to be had by applying to J. G. WALLER and CO. Wynyard-square, Sydney.

Department of Public Works,
Sydney, 20th February, 1860.
ADVERTISING IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.—Great Southern and Great Northern Railways.—TENDERS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 21st day of March next, at noon, from persons willing to contract for the right of advertising in the railway carriages, on the Great Southern and Great Northern Railways, or for either line, from the 1st April until the 31st December next.
Specifications and form of tender may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to the chief clerk, Railway Branch, Phillip-street; the traffic manager, Great Southern Railway, Redfern station; or the traffic manager, Great Northern Railway, Newcastle.
Tenders, which are to be endorsed "Tender for Advertising in Railway Carriages," must state the sum offered for each line separately; and attached to every tender there must be a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver, at the office of the Crown Solicitor, in Sydney, within seven days from the usual notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £100, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
The Government does not bind itself to accept the highest or any tender.
GEOFFREY EAGAR.

MUNICIPALITY of RANDWICK.—To Quarrymen.—TENDERS are invited for quarrying about 800 perches of stone at the intersection of Beach and Allison Roads, Randwick. Specifications may be seen by applying to Mr. S. H. PEARCE, Randwick, and tenders are to be sent in to the Council Clerk, on or before FRIDAY next.
GEORGE EASON, Council Clerk.
Randwick, February 26th.

TO BUILDERS, &c.—TENDERS are invited for the stone and brickwork of a Warehouse, at the back of the old EMPIRE Office, George-street. Plans and specifications may be seen by applying to Mr. JAMES HUME, architect, 137, Elizabeth-street, Sydney, to whom tenders are to be sent, on or before TUESDAY, the 13th proximo. It will be optional as regards the acceptance of the lowest tender.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 28th February, 1860.
AGENCY for the SALE of PRINTED PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—To BOOKSELLERS.—TENDERS will be received at the Treasury up to 12 o'clock of FRIDAY, the 2nd proximo, from persons willing to undertake the sale of Printed Public Documents, on Commission.
Tenders must state the terms on which it is proposed to conduct the agency; also, the nature and amount of accommodation which will be afforded for the systematic arrangement and safe keeping of the documents.
Further particulars may be obtained on application at the Government Printing Office.
Every Tender must be accompanied by a memorandum signed by the party tendering, and two responsible persons as sureties, agreeing to be answerable for the due performance of the contract, in the event of the tender being accepted, and undertaking, in that event, that they will severally execute and deliver, within seven days from the notification of acceptance, a bond to her Majesty in the penal sum of £200, for securing such performance, otherwise the tender will not be taken into consideration.
Tenders to be endorsed, "Tender for the Sale of Printed Public Documents."
SAUL SAMUEL.

NOTICE.—The ROYAL EXPRESS LINE OF AMERICAN COACHES.—Messrs. GAYNOR KENDALL, and WOOD beg to return their sincere thanks to the public for the liberal support they have received during their career on the Western Road, and further trust that by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of the same, as they have made every arrangement for commencing their American Line of Coaches, which they intend running twice a week, on and after January 9th, leaving Sydney Monday and Wednesday, half-past 4 in the evening, leaving on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Fares—From Parramatta to Bathurst £3, to Sofala £3 10s.; from Bathurst to Parramatta £3, allowing each passenger 20 lbs. of luggage; all over 20 lbs., to be charged at the rate of 6d. per pound.
Gaynor, Kendall, and Wood assure the public that every attention will be paid to make passengers comfortable, and that every care will be paid to booked parcels, as they intend being responsible for them.
Booking Offices as follows :—Sydney : Mr. Markwell's, Golden Fleece, Brickfield-hill ; and Mr. Windred's, Sportsman's Arms, Pitt-street. Parramatta : Mr. Elliott, Globe Hotel. Penrith : Mr. Kendall, Rose Inn. Hartley : Mr. Dunn's. Bathurst : Mr. Gaynor, Royal Oak, William-street ; Mr. Lewis, Blackball Inn. Sofala : Mr. Mendle.
N.B.—Wood's Weekly Vans will leave Sydney and Bathurst as usual.

ROYAL HOTEL, NELLIGEN, CLYDE RIVER.—J. H. ASHER, late wine and spirit merchant, Sydney, begs to apprise the public generally that he has erected the Royal Hotel, corner of Broadwood and Reid streets, Nelligen (five minutes' walk from the wharf), and trusts from his long experience as a traveller in the interior, together with his intimate knowledge of the wine and spirit trade, that he will give every satisfaction to those parties who may honour him with their favours.
P.S.—Superior stabling and good supply of water.

ELLIOTT, BROTHERS (formerly carrying on business at 252, George-street, as G. R. Elliott and Co.) have REMOVED to their New Stores, 181, Pitt-street, where they are prepared to supply every requirement connected with the drug trade. They are now landing
Finest Turkey opium
Sulphuric acid, in leaden cases, jars, and carboys
Acetic acid, in hogsheads and cases
Gum arabic, and bicarbonate soda
Bluestone and American ash
Linseed oil, in drums, boiled and raw
Colza oil, in drums, from C. Price and Co.
Betts' patent tinfoil
Keating's insect powder and bon bons
Borwick's baking powder
De Jongh', Langton's, and Horner's cod liver oil
Finest China turmeric, fruit essences, &c., &c.
181, Pitt-street, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, late E. Youngman and Co.

WORM POWDERS entirely superseded by DAYRELL and CO.'S Worm Lozenges, which are now declared by thousands in and around Sydney to be the most speedy, certain, and agreeable medicine ever discovered for the expulsion of worms, either from children or adults. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO., 534, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney, and sold by their appointed agents: H. E. Hood, Parramatta-street; Haslam, Paddington; Senior and Abbot, Lower George-st.; Mr. Poulton, South Head Road; Mr. Parker, Balmain; Mr. Rowling, Mr. Conroy, and Mr. M'Pherson, Parramatta; Mr. Lipscombe, Maitland; Mr. Sampson, chemist, Morpeth; Mr. L. S. Holman, Campbelltown; Mr. Butterworth, Bathurst; Simpson Brothers, Camden; Burrett, Camden.

HOMŒOPATHY.—All Homœopathic Medicines, in the various preparations; Medicine Cases, of all sizes, Domestic Medicine Guides; the Homœopathic Materia Medica, and most of the works published on this science, may be obtained at the Homœopathic Pharmacy, George-street, opposite Bridge-street. JOHN BELL, late Bell and Huntley.

KEATING'S WORM TABLET.—A purely vegetable sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste furnishing a most agreeable method of administering a well-known remedy for intestinal or thread worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation; and is especially adapted for children, being as harmless in its action as it is prompt and certain in its effects, and may be taken with impunity by the most delicate. Wholesale agents, FOSS, SON, and CO., 217½, Pitt-street. Entrance down the gateway.

HOOPING COUGH, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c., instantly relieved, and in most cases effectually cured by the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared exclusively by A. J. WATT and CO. 534, George-street, opposite Police Office, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents: H. E. Hood, Parramatta-street; Haslam, Paddington; Senior and Abbot, Lower George-st.; Mr. Poulton, South Head Road; Mr. Parker, Balmain; Mr. Rowling, Mr. Conroy, and Mr. M'Pherson, Parramatta; Mr. Lipscomb, Maitland: Mr. Sampson, chemist, Morpeth; Mr. L. S. Holman, Campbelltown; Mr. Butterworth, Bathurst; Simpson Brothers, Camden; Burrett, Camden.

WATSON'S NEWLY DISCOVERED WORM POWDERS are safe, certain, and most extraordinary in their effects, removing the worms with amazing rapidity both from the old and the young. Price, one shilling each. Parties at a distance can have them forwarded by post by enclosing stamps for the amount; when three powders or more are required, free to any post town in the colony.
N.B.—Be particular to state the age. Prepared only at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 440, Brickfield-hill, Sydney.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS remarkable for their efficacy in curing Skin Diseases.—Scurvy, ringworm, and other cutaneous disorders are engendered by the impurity of the blood, and the only sure means to eradicate such complaints is to undergo a course of Holloway's Pills, and at the same time to apply externally his invaluable Ointment. Cures by these extraordinary medicines are daily attested, proving their astonishing efficacy in purifying the blood, strengthening the constitution, and re-establishing the best of health. They are generally beneficial in curing wounds, sores, and glandular swellings. They are therefore strongly recommended to persons so afflicted.
Sold at the establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand (near Temple Bar), London, and at 80, Maiden-lane, New York; also, by all respectable druggists and dealers in medicine throughout the civilised world, and in all parts of Australia, at the following prices :—1s 3d., 3s. 3d., and 5s. each pot. ☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—A mischievous error, much too prevalent, is the impression that Cod Liver Oil, fit for medicinal purposes, can easily be procured from every species of cod fish. In controverting this fallacy, the LANCET, a high authority in such matters, observes—"The composition of genuine Cod Liver Oil is not so simple as might be supposed. It is certain that oils which are anything but the oil of the liver of the cod are often sold as such. We find Dr. De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil to be genuine, and rich in iodine and the elements of the bile."—Dr. De Jongh's oil is sold only in imperial half-pint, pint, and quart bottles, capsuled and labelled, with his stamp and signature, without which none can possibly be genuine, and to imitate which is a felony. Sole agents, ANSAR, HARFORD, and CO., 77, Strand, London. Wholesale agents at Sydney, ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, Pitt-street.

TEETH. TEETH. TEETH.—Discovery in Dental Surgery.—Mr. ESKELL continues to supply the loss of teeth, without springs or wires, upon his new system of self-adhesion, and without extracting any teeth or stumps, or giving any pain whatever, at the following charges :—
A single tooth, from ... ... 10s.
Filling with Eskell's patent white cement... 5s.
Mr. ESKELL, surgeon-dentist, member of the College of Dentistry, England, may be consulted daily, at 21, Hunter-street, between George-street and Pitt-street. On Sunday from 10 till 2.

FOR SALE, a good HORSE, Harness, and Spring-cart, well adapted for the Diggings; the horse subject to any trial. Apply to Messrs. HOLT and ANGUS, coachmakers, Castlereagh-street.

HANKS and COMPANY'S incomparable concentrated TURKEY COFFEE.—Coffee is an invaluable, invigorating, and highly nutritious article of consumption; to obtain which, however, in its true essence, ought to be a primary consideration.
Hanks and Company have a peculiar method of cleansing and roasting, a process invaluable and known only to themselves. Its grand secret is the concentration of its oily essence, which in the ordinary mode is entirely destroyed in the berry: hence it is that our concentrated Turkey coffee is acknowledged as pre-eminently superior to anything brought before the public, possessing as it does an aroma and pungent flavour rarely met with even in the old country.
Sold only by HANKS and COMPANY, 478, George-street, opposite the Market.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—S. BENNETT and CO. beg to inform their friends and the public that they have received another parcel of very fine CONGOU TEA, which will be found upon trial to be superior in quality to their first shipment, ex Atalanta. S. B. and Co. embrace this opportunity of thanking their friends for the very liberal support accorded to them in their endeavours to introduce a first-class quality of tea into New South Wales, and solicit every one who appreciates the luxury of fine tea to give them a call at 482, George-street, opposite the Markets. Orders per post promptly attended to.

THE UNDERSIGNED have just received a shipment of the most elegant PLATED ARTICLES that have ever arrived in the colony, and to which they invite the attention of the public. Besides the usual objects of every day use there will be found fish, eating-knives and forks, mother of pearl handled dessert knives and forks, in elegant cases, crumb-scoops, and all the latest luxuries of dinner table ornament. They have also received two oak cabinets intended as wedding presents, each containing a very complete service of plated ware and cutlery. Prices will be found exceedingly moderate. HOGARTH, ERICHSEN, and CO.

WHEELER and WILSON'S CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.—These machines combine all the improvements that have been invented for sewing, and are universally admitted to be the best machines for family sewing, and for manufacturers generally.
While it is beautiful in model and finish, and marvellous in execution, the mechanism is too simple and substantial to become easily deranged, or wear rapidly; and the knowledge requisite for working it is easily acquired.
One thousand stitches per minute are readily made, which would form more than a yard of seam, with stitches of medium length.
The subscriber has been appointed by the manufacturers their sole agent for Australia, and the machines may be seen in operation, and are for SALE, at the show rooms, 116, Collins-street East, second door from Russell-street, Melbourne.
A. W. STEVENS, manufacturer's sole agent.

MESSRS. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have now on hand a large and varied assortment of Seasonable GOODS. Prices of a few they submit, under the heading of the respective departments.
SILK DEPARTMENT.
A lot of checked silks (patterns well assorted) suitable for the present season, warranted all silk and of the best quality, 35s. 6d. the full dress
A lot of black silks, £1 6s. 6d., £1 7s. 6d., £1 9s. 6d., £1 12s. 6d., the full dress
Moiré antique dresses, £4 19s. the dress
Tartan glacés — Tartan poplins
Plain glacés, all shades — Wedding silks
Evening silks — Grenada robes
A lot of flounced silk robes, £3 3s., very reasonable.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
A very choice lot of full flounced Norwich robes, 18 to 20 yards, 9s. 4½d. each
French merinos, from 2s. 6d. per yard
Mohairs, in all colours and prices
Parramattas
Tissue de soie — Tissue barege
Job lot muslins, to clear
French delaines — Llama cloths
A great variety of neat checks, suitable for children.
LACE DEPARTMENT.
Fashionable sets in Valenceinnes, Honiton, Maltese, French, Irish, and Spanish point lace
Maltese and Valenceinnes lace collars, trimmed with ribbon
Embroidered muslin collars and sleeves, in great variety
The clotilde set, richly embroidered
Novelties in canzous and berthas, in French blond, and real Maltese lace
French blond lace lappets
Black lace ditto, real and imitation
Black lace coiffeurs and violettes
French blond, valenceinnes, honiton, maltese, and crochet laces and insertion
White and black thread edgings and insertions
French Chantilly falls, for ladies' evening dresses, in Indian, Maure, Pomona, sky, scarlet, and cerise, two yards wide
Brussels nets, plain and figured, in all widths, black and white
Insertions and edgings, in book, mull, and cambric muslins.
TRIMMINGS, &c.
The new Pomponette trimming, in a great variety of colours and widths
Tufted fringes, in all colours, 2 and 4 inch.
RIBBONS.
A large assortment of autumn ribbons, plain, fancy, and brocade.
HOSIERY.
Ladies' and children's hosiery, in white cotton, merino, lambswool, broad spanish, balbriggan, and silk
Josephine kid gloves, 3s. 6d. pair
Children's kid gloves, all colours and sizes, 2s. 6d.
FAMILY MOURNING.
A varied assortment in stuffs, muslin goods, &c.
MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
Calicos, from 3½d. — White cotton sheeting, 11½d.
Hoyle's fast colours, 5½d. — Witney blankets, 10s. 9d. per pair
Medical rubbers, 7½d. — Blue blankets, 15s. 6d.
Flannels, all wool, 13½d. — 8-10 damask cloths, 8s. 6d.
Scarlet blankets, 15s. 6d. — 8-4 ditto ditto, 6-9
7-4 table damask, 16½d. — 5-4 tray cloths, 2s. 3d.
8 4 ditto ditto, 2s.d. — 6-4 ditto ditto, 2s. 6d.
5 8 damask napkins, 7s. 6d. per dozen — Horsehair and crinoline for skirts, 14½d.
3-4 ditto ditto, 10s. 6d. — Turke's cotton towels, 8s. 9d. the half-dozen.
Damask table slips, 2s. 3d.
Corded shirts, 3s. 6d.
Horrock's longcloth, 4½d.
Linen huckabacks, 7½d.
MEN'S MERCERY DEPARTMENT.
Dress and white shirts, 3s. 6d. each — French kid gloves, 2s. 10d.
Dress regatta ditto, 2s. 9d. — India bandannas, 3s. 6d.
Merino under shirts, 3s. 6d. — Black Paris hats, 18s. 6d.
Lambswool ditto, 3s. 6d. — Drab shell hats, 12s. 6d.
Cotton ditto, 2s. 6d. — Drab merino ditto, 10s. 6d.
Cotton pantaloons, 3s. — Alpacca and mohair, 12s. 6d.
Merino ditto, 3s. 6d. — Gents' cotton half-hose, 5s. 6d. per dozen
Lambswool ditto, 4s. 6d. — Ditto merino ditto, 12s. 6d.
Crimean shirts, all wool, 8s. 6d. — Ditto lambswool, 10s. 6d.
Ditto ditto, colonial made, 10s. 6d. — Boys and youths' underclothing, low prices.
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.
Alpacca sacques, 11s. 6d. — Drill trousers, 8s. 6d. per pair
Drill ditto, 12s. 6d. — Tweed, 14s.
Tweed ditto, 10s. 6d. — Fancy doe, 16s. 6d.
Fancy doe, 18s. 6d. — Alpacca vests, 4s. 6d.
Alpacca oxonians, 5s. 6d. — Drill French, 6s. 6d.
Tweed ditto, 15s. 6d. — Doe and tweed, 8s. 6d.
Shooting ditto, 15s. 6d. — Boys' and youths', moderate prices.

CLOSING the SEASON.—Important to Purchasers.—Messrs. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., having received their usual supply of winter goods, have determined, prior to opening same, submitting to their numerous friends and the public such goods as are left over from the summer season, at considerably reduced prices.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

COOMA DIGGINGS.—MESSRS. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. have just marked off a variety of articles suitable for the severe cold of this district.
Scotch and wool trousers — Hexham tan-lined fur
Real hand-knitted ditto — Chest protectors
Ditto ditto pantaloons — Witney blankets
Shetland and hand-knit singlets — Scarlet and blue ditto
Norwegian knitted jackets — Waterproof blankets
Polar fleecy ditto waistcoats — Ditto rugs
Real knitted-worsted ringwood gloves — Ground cloths
Buck-lined lambskin — Over coats, in witney, drab, devon, beaver, and other heavy textures.
Canadian ditto

HENRY SELBY'S Cheap Stock of DRAPERY is now (in consequence of the late flood) being SOLD OFF at about half-price, fresh portions brought forward daily. THIS DAY and the following week will be ready;
784 yards checked French barege, 1s. 9d., reduced to 6½d.
246 delaine dresses, 8s. 6d. to 12s 6d., reduced to 3s. 11d.
2000 yards coloured coburgs, 10½d., reduced to 6½d.
697 ditto small pattern delaines, 1s., reduced to 4½d.
525 pieces oriental and fancy ribbons, reduced to 7½d.
2000 yards Russian towelling, 9d., reduced to 3½d.
256 cloth and tweed cloaks, all at half-price
1000 yards extra wide checked silks, 3s. 6d., reduced to 1s. 11½d.
And various other goods at the same rates.
HENRY SELBY, proprietor, 635, George-street South.

FOR SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned.—
Wool-bagging, 27 and 28 inch
Seaming twine and roping
Feast's oilmen's stores, of all descriptions
Corks, fine wines, pints and quarts
Dixon and Son's superior Sheffield plated goods and cutlery. LOTZE and LARNACH.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly on HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS, Clothiers, &c.—Brickfield-hill, 632, Wilshire-place, To BE SOLD, the fixtures, counters, and gas fittings; also, one month's interest in the lease, from the 1st March. Apply to J. DUNWELL, 241, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the Cargo of Haxall Flour, ex Borneo. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO.

TO LAND, ex T. H. Perkins, from New York—
Barrett's anchor brand tobacco, half-tierces
Ditto crown ditto ditto, quarter ditto
100 quarter-barrels dried apples.
DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-street.

FOR SALE, a very light Park PHAETON, hooded; also, a Dogcart, Coach factory, 357, Bourke-st.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE of His Excellency the GOVERNOR and the PUBLIC of the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
WILLIAM JENNINGS, Cutler, Surgical Instrument Maker, &c., George-street, opposite Jamison-street, Sydney, in introducing to the notice of the Australian public a splendid invoice of
NEW GOODS,
just received, begs, firstly, to return his sincere thanks for the extensive patronage he has received, and trusts his exertions to meet the wants of his customers with articles of a really first-rate character, will continue to merit a continuance of that support which has been so liberally bestowed by a discerning public.
TABLE CUTLERY.
A beautiful selection of the above now on view, of the very best make, balance handled, and highest polish and finish. W. J. has also a very choice selection of his own make, which, from their well known durability, and great care taken in the finish, have met with a sale as to render the appreciation in which
JENNINGS' CUTLERY
is held by the Australian public a testimonial of the very highest order.
TO GENTLEMEN
wishing to have in their possession a really good RAZOR, W. J. is most happy to introduce to their notice an article which defies competition. They are made with lancet edge, hollow ground, plated polish, and every effort that art can suggest has been used to make
JENNINGS' OWN RAZORS,
second to none in the world. Also, pocket, office, and other knives, in every variety, best finish, and remarkably cheap. Rogers' and Mappin's pocket and other knives.
THE LADIES
are again politely reminded of a beautiful collection of CUTLERY to meet their wants, consisting of SCISSORS of all descriptions, ladies' pocket and pen knives, dressing case cutlery, &c., of the best make and latest improvements—an inspection of which is earnestly solicited.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Just received, a well selected assortment of the above, from the best houses in London, possessing all the latest improvements, and it is needless to add they are of the very best make, as no expense or pains has been spared to obtain such an invoice as to meet the wants of all. Among which will be found surgeons' pocket cases, Clendon tooth forceps, common ditto, children's ditto, veterinary surgeon's ditto, set splinths, hollow arm ditto, flat ditto, electro-plated MIDWIFERY FORCEPS, and other articles far too numerous to mention in an advertisement.
THE MEDICAL PROFESSION
is respectfully invited to inspect the above. The selection has been made with great care, and by the most competent persons in London. All the articles are from the best makers, and cannot fail to be appreciated.
TRUSSES. TRUSSES. TRUSSES.
Just received, possessing all the latest improvements, proper pressure, free from inconvenience, and of the very best quality. A large assortment to select from, consisting of Salmon's and Oddy's patent, ditto double, right and left sides, umbilical, anl, &c., &c. Abdominal belts or corsets, spinal stays, suspendiaries, elastic silk stockings, &c, &c.
Mrs. Jennings will attend on ladies.
Old trusses re-covered, and alterations made in the most careful manner, and such orders will meet with immediate attention.
PARENTS AND GUARDIANS
are respectfully invited to call and inspect the SELF-ADJUSTING CHEST EXPANDERS; it entirely prevents all those inelegant formations of the human figure which are sometimes the fault of bad nursing, and which the application of the EXPANDER has been found to entirely remove. Those who have the care of children are reminded that "prevention is better than cure," and parents and others would do well to possess one, as a sure prevention of those evils which often arise from the want of expansion in the chest of the young. They are of great durability, of the best finish, can be worn either inside or outside the underclothing, and have hitherto given great satisfaction.
RAZORS ground and set daily as usual, and made ready for use on the shortest notice. Ladies' scissors ground and set on a new principle, made equal to new, and which has given great satisfaction.
DOG COLLARS
A very neat lot of the above has just been received, consisting of chain and leather, of every description, from the largest to the smallest size, made to fit either the faithful Newfoundland or the little "King Charles," who can sleep in a pint pot. Ladies and gentlemen will find a splendid assortment to select from for their "pets."
SPORTSMEN
are also reminded of an extensive assortment of fishing tackle to meet the wants and wishes of all, of the best kind, and in beautiful order.
☞ A note addressed to Mr. JENNINGS will meet with immediate attention.
☞ Please note the address—
WILLIAM JENNINGS,
Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker, &c.,
George-street, opposite Jamison-street, Sydney.
☞ SNOWY RIVER.
DIGGERS' MAGNETIC SHEATH KNIVES
on Sale, together with picks, shovels, &c., &c.

SNOWY RIVER GOLD-FIELDS.—On SALE, by the undersigned, suitable for the above diggings—
Miners' American pegged boots
Ditto American pegged and nailed boots
Ditto hobnailed watertights
Ditto rough sprigged watertights
Ditto stout kip wellingtons
Ditto stout kip bluchers
Ditto best grain napoleons
Ditto best enamelled napoleons. Also,
Miners' American rubber boots, guaranteed waterproof.
The above can be had in any quantities; also, every other article in the boot and shoe trade.
JAMES VICKERY, 375, George-street.

ON SALE, ex late arrivals.—
Ling fish, in 1 cwt. tin lined cases
Labrador salmon, in kegs of 120 lbs.
Herrings, in half-barrels.
CHURCH, BROTHERS, 329, George-street.

TO BUTCHERS.—Williams' Knives and Choppers, all sizes. G. F. BENNETT, cutler, 87, King-street.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

HARDWOOD, from Brisbane Water; the largest assortment in Sydney. ROLFE, Circular Quay.

HARDWOOD, GROOVED, TONGUED and PLANED FLOORING BOARDS.—This most important article of colonial manufacture can only be obtained at W. FAIRFAX and SON'S, and is superior to any imported boards for flooring. Boards grooved and tongued for the trade, &c.

STEAM SAW MILLS, Brodie and Craig's Wharf.—Every description of foreign and colonial timber, shingles, laths, palings, cedar in log, or boards, lime, coal, and firewood.
CASH PRICES FOR FUEL.
Best Newcastle screened coal, 32s. per ton
Second quality ditto, 28s. ditto
Third quality ditto, 24s. ditto
Firewood, cut any length, 18s. per load.
Observe the address, D. M'ISAAC, Brodie and Craig's Wharf, Barker-street, Bathurst-street.

PLASTER of PARIS.—W. W. BUCKLAND has now landing, from the ships Kron Prinds Carl, and Alfred, 483 barrels Plaster of Paris, of superior quality, and in splendid condition, at much reduced prices. Plaster and Cement Stores, Macquarie-place, Circular Quay.

AMERICAN EAGLE PLOUGHS, with wheel, drag, chain, coulter, &c. S. HEBBLEWHITE, 292, Pitt-street.

MILCH COW for SALE, with second calf. Price, £8. Address Cow, HERALD Office.

SEED POTATOES for SALE, at the Tasmania, Patent Slip Wharf.

CANDLE WICK and SODA ASH FOR SALE. OWEN J. CARAHER, Soap and Candle Manufactory, Gloucester-street.

WINTER FOOD.—Cape barley and seed oats, winter vetches and rye seed, Italian rye grass, mixed meadow grass for any soils, lucerne seed, red and white clover seed, mangel wurzel, field turnip seed, onion seed, best kinds. FERRIS and SON, 239, Pitt-street, Sydney.

LAWN GRASS for SANDY SOILS.—This grass has been selected of a creeping kind, to bind sand, and is well adapted for lawns, as it keeps green winter and summer; also lucerne, red and white clover. Sold by FERRIS and SON—stores, 239, Pitt-street, Sydney, near the Theatre.

MIXED MEADOW GRASS for SANDY SOILS.—This grass has been imported to sow on the small sandy enclosures about Sydney, with clover. It is of a creeping and binding nature, and will keep green winter and summer, if the ground is moist. Sold by FERRIS and SON, 239, Pitt-street.

CHUBB'S FIREPROOF SAFES, &c.—The undersigned, who is sole agent for Australia, has an assorted stock of the above celebrated Fire and Thief-proof Safes, Cash Boxes, Locks, &c. For prices, drawings, &c., apply to W. H. ELDRED, 14, Campbell's Wharf.

MEERSCHAUMS.—
Billiard pipes, in cases
Meerschaum bowls and tubes
Silver mounted meerschaums, in cases.
Choice goods, just opened.
DIXSON'S, 301, George-street.

TO TANNERS.—On SALE, by the undersigned.—Tasmanian Mimosa Bark. RAYMOND and CO., Treasury Buildings, George-street.

TO CAB PROPRIETORS, Builders, and others.—To be SOLD or LET, that family DWELLING-HOUSE, with excellent out-buildings and very large yard, all occupied by Mr. Robert Fisher. Apply to T. G. SAWKINS, Exchange; or E. BURTON, Elizabeth-street.

FOR SALE, a bargain, a useful HORSE, with Cart and Harness, by W. EVANS, 59, Market street.

STEAM ENGINES and Flour Mill Machinery on SALE, by the undersigned—
One four horse-power steam engine
One eight horse-power ditto, and
One fourteen horse-power ditto, with or without flour machinery, complete.
YOUNG and MATHER, engineers, Bathurst-street West, Sydney.
N.B.—Machinery of every description made to order.

FOR SALE, a No. 1 Tyler and Sons' SODAWATER MACHINE; also, SODAWATER CART. Apply to P. MILLER, Parramatta.

KURRAJONG.—Healthy and delightful RESIDENCE FOR SALE, or TO LET, for a term. Deserves the attention of invalids, or those seeking to add to their income. Apply Messrs. HAIGH and BROWN, King-street.

AMERICAN WAGGONS of every description, with patent break attached, built by Halley and Clyde, with all possible despatch; also on hand, two and four wheeled Dogcarts, Sociables, &c., for SALE. Opposite the Cathedral, George-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, and the Medical Profession.—For immediate Disposal, a first-rate country BUSINESS, doing on an average £120 per month cash, and in the hands of a professional man might be greatly extended. Rent extremely moderate, and the working expenses equally small. For full particulars apply to C. T. SANDON, 318, George-street, near Hunter street.

FOR SALE, a FARM at Clarence River, about four miles below Grafton, adjoining Mr. E. Adams' Sugar Plantation, containing 333 acres of the richest alluvial soil, extensive river frontage. Half the purchase-money may remain on the property for seven years at 8 per cent. Also, for SALE, a Lease of a FARM of 236 acres, having nearly a mile and a half frontage to the Clarence River, about eight and a half miles above Grafton, with a good house and outbuildings, stock yard, and about ten acres of vineyard in thriving condition. For further particulars, apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George street.

RAMS FOR SALE.—For SALE, at Gostwyck, New England, 800 Rams, principally young, first and second cross from imported German rams out of picked ewes, warranted sound and never diseased. The wool of these sheep brings a high price in the English market—see account sales, DR over G, NEW ENGLAND under. To large purchasers a liberal discount will be allowed. For particulars apply to DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO. Clarence-street, Sydney; or A. H. PALMER, general manager. Gostwyck, Uralla, December 29.

FOR SALE, a first-class COB, guaranteed in saddle or harness; large-sized Dogcart, nearly new, and harness complete, suitable for commercial purposes, the property of Professor Bushell, who is leaving the Australian colonies: will be sold separately, or in one lot. Can be seen at FLATMAN'S Livery Stables, corner of King and Elizabeth streets.

FOR SALE, a pair of powerful and handsome Bay Carriage HORSES, (the property of the Honorable the Speaker), thoroughly broken to double and single harness, and also to tandem, and stand fully 16 hands. All further particulars may be had on application to BUCHAN THOMSON, at the Stables, Bligh and O'Connell streets.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, 1000 BULLOCKS, from two to six years' old, now depasturing on the Clarence River district. LAMB, PARBURY, and CO.

SHEEP AND STATION.—For SALE in the WIDE BAY and BURNETT DISTRICTS.
The GLENBARR STATION, with 7000 sheep, more or less. It adjoins the well-known properties of Messrs. Leslie and Anderson, and is distant about forty miles from the shipping port, Maryborough. The station comprises three blocks, each containing about twenty-five square miles of rich open country, and well watered. It is assessed to carry 12,000 sheep, is free from assessment for one year from the 1st January next, and the lease has six years to run from the month of May next. The sheep are warranted sound, and never to have been diseased. The improvements are ample, of recent erection, and of a very substantial character. This desirable property is for sale only in consequence of the projected return of one of the proprietors to England. For further particulars apply to MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

SHEEP STATION for SALE.—For sale, a very desirable Station, in the colony of Queensland, with about sixteen thousand (16,000) Sheep, of which
About one-half are breeding ewes
" one-fourth are wethers, and
The remainder are hoggets, weaners, and rams.
The station is capable of carrying 25,000 sheep, and is complete in every respect.
For further particulars apply to EBSWORTH and CO., Bridge-street.

GLENLYON STATIONS, DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT, QUEENSLAND.—The undersigned have received instructions to dispose of the above well-known stations, with the following stock :—
14,000 sheep, warranted sound and never to have been diseased
400 head of cattle.
The improvements are first class. Full particulars may be had on application. LOTZE and LARNACH.

PEAK DOWNS, Leichhardt District.—FOR SALE, Nine BLOCKS of COUNTRY in the above favourite locality. Full particulars on application. LOTZE and LARNACH.

FOR SALE.—1400 to 2000 Wethers for SALE, from 3 to 5 years old
700 fat ewes.
Apply to JAMES O'HARE, Corrowong, Maneroo.

QUEENSLAND.—Messrs. RAYMOND and CO. have received instructions from Arnold Weinholt, Esq., to offer for SALE, by private contract, the well-known STATION of MARYVALE, Darling Downs, together with the undermentioned sheep, viz.,
6626 breeding ewes and lambs, the ewes from 4 to 6 years old
2032 wethers, 3 to 4 years old
2274 hoggetts, about equal sexes
68 rams

11,000 (more or less) sheep.
A stud of 250 heavy draught and thorough-bred horses, 50 of which are broken into saddle and draught, with about 100 heavy draught and Arab foals, now running with their dams; 2 entires, imported at great cost by Mr. Weinholt with the option of selecting a third, which has recently been landed from England. A quiet milking herd and fat bullocks to supply rations.
MARYVALE is about eighteen miles from Warwick sixty miles from Ipswich, and adjoins the magnificent run of Glengallen, Gladfield, and Canning Downs.
The homestead contains five rooms, with detached kitchen; the garden, made ten years, has a substantial paling fence round it, is well supplied with a great variety of fruit trees; a good vineyard, with choice selection of vines in full bearing; new woolshed, 76 feet by 33 feet with lever press, three-stall stable, with two loose boxes harness room, and lofted throughout; store and six huts also, six out-station huts.
Three cultivation paddocks, 12 grass paddocks and enclosures; the paddocks are abundantly watered and almost the whole of the fencing has been recently erected of iron bark, comprising over 4000 rod of two-rail and more than 1500 rod of three-rail fencing.
There is a large supply of stores on the station: 2 bullock drays of 12 bullocks each, complete, break, horse dray, and a great quantity of saddlery, ploughs, tools, and other implements. A large quantity of sawn timber for building, lime, bricks, and about £150 worth of galvanised iron roofing, &c.
Any gentleman on the look out for a comfortable homestead for his family ought not to let such an opportunity as this slip, besides making a profitable investment; the salubrity of the climate of the Darling Downs and its pastoral capabilities being beyond question. The present proprietor only leaving what has been his comfortable home for the last twelve years, in consequence of his anxiety to return to England, and reside amongst his family and friends.
For further particulars apply at Treasury Buildings, George-street.

FATTENING STATIONS.—For SALE—
MERRI MERRI CREEK, abundance of water, myall and salt bush, and a prime lot of cattle; good muster will be given, and right of brand; improvements extensive.
CASTLEREAGH RIVER, about 15 miles frontage to river, good house, and supposed to be 2500 head of cattle, never-failing supply of water, dwelling-house, men's huts, paddocks, garden, stock-yards, &c.
TALBRAGAR RIVER, a small station, with some fine cattle, well adapted for beginners; good improvements. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

£100,000 TO LEND, on sheep or cattle stations. R. FORBES.
Fat cattle—the highest price given. Inquire price.
Fat sheep—the highest price given. Inquire price.
Store cattle—the highest price given. Ask his figure.
Store sheep—6d. to 1s. per head over market price.
PAYMENTS mostly are made in cash; very little credit.
All fat stock paid for in cash.

NAMOI RIVER.—Two first-class fattening RUNS, stocked, for SALE. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE and SHEEP on SALE by the undersigned—
Cattle—1000 equal sexes, 2 to 6 years, on the Barwin
1000 ditto, 2 to 7 ditto, at Tamworth
1000 ditto, 2 to 7 ditto, on the MacIntyre
1200 ditto, 2 to 7 ditto, on the Manilla
1200 ditto, 2 to 7 ditto, at Barraba
500 ditto, at Bendemere
1000 bullocks, 2 to 7 years, on New England
Sheep—2000 fat wethers, 3 to 5 ditto, at Merton
2000 store ditto, 3 to 5 ditto, at Muswellbrook
2000 maiden ewes, 1½ to 2½ ditto, at Wee Waa
2000 ditto ditto, on New England.
DURHAM and IRWIN, auctioneers and brokers, 66, King-street West.

MAIDEN EWES.—3000 first-class maiden ewes for SALE, deliverable at Twofold Bay. Apply to
MORT and CO.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—Tuesday.

Sittings for the Trial of Causes.

Jury Court.

Before Chief Justice Dickinson and a jury of four.

HEWITT v. COLLIE.

The trial of this action was continued and concluded. The plaintiff, by his declaration, sought to recover rent for an iron stores, other buildings and land situate at Grafton on the Clarence River. The amount of rent claimed as due was £923.

It was not contested that the amount of rent was due, but the defendant, as an answer to the action, relied upon having been evicted from one portion of the land demised by the lessor, and from other portions by entry of the government surveyors, and the subsequent sale of such land by auction by the Government. The defendant also claimed a set-off for the use and occupation of one portion of the land by the lessor, and for damages under a plea of cross action for breach of lessor's covenant in having been disturbed in the enjoyment of the demised premises. The evidence as to whether the plaintiff had resumed possession by the defendant's permission or not, on that portion of the land on which the plaintiff had erected a saw-mill, was of a conflicting character: it was asserted by the plaintiff that the defendant had approved and fully concurred in the erection of the mill, as it would, if successful, have brought custom to defendant's public-house. Defendant's evidence was that he only gave permission on the condition of the plaintiff paying a rent, which he had refused to do.

It was not denied that the plaintiff had failed to exercise any pre-emptive right he might have had at the time of the lease over a portion of the land demised, and had forfeited the deposit on some land he had bought, being the land comprised in the lease, which had been subsequently sold to other parties. This was relied on as an eviction by title paramount, and also as an eviction by the lessor in not having purchased the land he considered he had a pre-emptive right to when the lease was granted.

Several questions of law were involved in the facts as they were in evidence, and these questions were discussed at some length.

His Honor in directing the jury drew the distinction between an eviction from a portion of the demised premises by the lessor, and an eviction by title paramount, explaining that, in the former case, the rent was wholly gone, the tenant not having that which he had bargained for; but in the latter, if the tenant remained in possession of that portion from which he had not been evicted, the jury might apportion the rent, giving to the plaintiff what they should consider a fair proportion. A series of questions were drawn out for the decision of the jury, who found on the several issues, the verdict in effect amounting to one in favour of the plaintiff for £756 4s.

Mr. Darvall, Q.C., and Mr. Blake appeared for the plaintiff; the Attorney-General and Mr. Sheppard for the defendant.

CROXTON v. FIELD.

This was an action to recover damages for injuries alleged to have been sustained in consequence of trespasses by the defendant's cattle on the plaintiff's run, in the Bligh District. The defendant pleaded—First, not guilty; second, not possessed; and third, that the trespasses were committed by the leave and license of the plaintiff.

Mr. Martin, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen, appeared, for the plaintiff. The Attorney-General for the defendant.

The evidence was very simple. It appeared that certain trespasses had been committed. The only question involved being whether the defendant had omitted to exercise sufficient care in restraining the wandering of his cattle on to the plaintiff's run, or whether the cattle had been driven on the run wilfully by the defendant's stockmen.

His Honor directed the jury that if cattle strayed from one man's run to another through want of proper care by servants in charge of them, the owner was liable; but if the servant drove them on to serve some purpose of his own, then the master was not liable for the trespass thereby committed.

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £150.

BANCO COURT.

Before Mr. Justice Milford and a jury of four.

MACKENZIE, ASSIGNEE OF FRYER, v. SMITH.

The trial of this case was continued, and lasted all day without being concluded.

Business for This Day.

Jury Court.—Croxon v. Field (part heard); Siemssen and others v. Manning and others; Dunphy v. White; Gilchrist and others v. Peters; Connor v. Thurlow; the Mayor and others v. Biekson.

Banco Court.—Mackenzie, official assignee, v. Smith (part heard); Bollard v. Driscoll; Hamilton v. Wallace; Moore and another v. O'Connell; Buttrey v. Ogg; Cullen v. Wingate.

Master's Office.—Moore v. Curtis and others (adjourned examination).

METROPOLITAN DISTRICT COURT.

Tuesday.

Before the Deputy Judge and a jury of four.

SPYER v. CUTHBERT.

This was an action on a probate. Defendant had filed no plea, but an affidavit, alleging he was advised and believed that he had a good defence, without stating what that defence was. The plaintiff proposed to give evidence of the signature to the note, and contended that he would then be entitled to a verdict, as the defendant could not avail himself of any defence, not having pleaded nor sworn to circumstances sufficient to satisfy the Judge, as enjoined by the Bills of Exchange Act. For the defendant it was contended that, inasmuch as the Bills of Exchange Act was passed prior to the District Courts Act, and as by the latter no pleas were required except in the special cases therein enumerated, the latter Act must be taken to override the former, and therefore no plea was necessary except such as the defendant, on being called upon to answer the plaint, might set up on terms. The Judge was of opinion that the two enactments must be taken *pari passu*, and as the defendant had not pleaded or sworn to circumstances constituting a defence, he was concluded. Application was then made for leave to file a plea of want of consideration and set off. The application as to the first plea was granted, on payment of costs, and the trial postponed until Thursday, on the ground that there had been some doubt whether the Bills of Exchange Act applied; but as to the plea of set off the application was refused, as the defendant could not have been misled as to the practice. Mr. S. C. Brown for plaintiff; Mr. Faucett for defendant.

MACKENZIE v. BURGESS.

Plaintiff, as official assignee of William Brady, claimed £61 0s. 2d., proceeds of sale of goods entrusted by Brady, prior to insolvency, for sale by auction by the defendant and his late partner Bowes. The defendant did not appear. Verdict for plaintiff, £51 1s. 2d. Mr. Faucett for plaintiff.

BIRD v. HEAD.

An action for breach of contract in the sale of the defendant's interest in the license and goodwill of the Lemon Tree public-house, Phillip-street, Sydney. In the course of the plaintiff's case it was necessary, in order to give secondary evidence of the contract, which was in defendant's possession, to prove service of notice to produce. The notice when produced appeared to have been given in another cause, and, at the suggestion of the Judge, the plaintiff consented to be nonsuited. Mr. Butler for plaintiff. Defendant did not appear.

GARRICK v. ALLEN (ADMINISTRATOR).

This cause, which was part heard, will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning.

Jury Causes for This Day.—209. Garrick v. Allen (administrator), part heard. 146. Constable and another v. Hellyer. 210. Howarth v. Chapman. 399. M'Carroll v. Delange. 548. Marshall v. Sawyer.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

Tuesday.

Before the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of William Purss, an adjourned single meeting. Insolvent was examined by his Honor, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of William Ward, an adjourned examination. One witness was examined by Mr. Milford, and the meeting adjourned until the 7th proximo.

In the estate of Harry J. Bates, an adjourned examination. Insolvent did not appear, nor had he been served with the Judge's order for his attendance. Under these circumstances, his Honor adjourned the meeting until the 8th proximo.

In the estate of James Falls, an adjourned single meeting, for examination. Two material witnesses being absent, the meeting adjourned until Monday next, when warrants will be issued for their apprehension, should they not be in attendance.

A certificate of discharge was granted, without opposition, to Hannah Henderson.

The application of Michael Cassidy for a certificate of discharge was postponed for a fortnight, for the production of certain title deeds.

SURRENDER.

John Moody, of Parramatta, innkeeper. Liabilities, £141 7s. Assets—value of personal property, £90 14s. 6d.; outstanding debts, £7 6s. 9d. Total, £98 1s. 3d. Deficit, £43 5s. 9d. Mr. Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Wednesday, 29.—George E. Lovien, adjourned certificate, half-past 10. Margaret Loftus, single, 11. William Penrose, single, half-past 11. Charles Miran, single, 12. Patrick H. Kam, single, half-past 12. John Cheesman, single, 2. John Cameron, single, half-past 2. Baron B. Cohen, single, 3. James Nicholls, adjourned special, for examination, 3.

March.—Thursday, 1.—William Brown, adjourned examination, half-past 10. Charles Blackman, third, 11. Florence Gleeson adjourned single, 1. Robert Wallace, third, half-past 11. John Johnston, single, 12. Thomas Bowman, single, half-past 12. Robert Millard, first, 1. Prudence A. Hart, single, half-past 2. Alexander Speirs, first, 3. Henry L. Williams, special, for proof of debts, quarter-past 3.

Friday, 2.—Alfred Flower, adjourned second, 11. William Dunn, adjourned single, half-past 11. Francis Smith, adjourned single, 12. William Purss, second, 2. John Dickson, adjourned examination, 2.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

Tuesday.

Before Mr. Warburton, Mr. Armitage, Mr. G. Hill, Mr. Asher, Mr. Rose.

Twelve persons, convicted of having been found drunk in the streets, were mulct in penalties varying from 10s. to 40s., with the usual alternative.

Bridget Lanny, a vagrant, was sent to Darlinghurst for a couple of months.

James Maher, Samuel Jarris alias Morgan, Richard Hanson alias Sullivan, Samuel Howes alias Moreton, James Daley—youths, of ages from sixteen to twenty years, and now or lately licensed omnibus conductors—were charged with having feloniously entered the George-street Market, and stolen sundry articles the properties of James Hazeltine and William Howey. Sergeant M'Keogh deposed that about one o'clock yesterday, in consequence of information received, he apprehended Maher and Harris in the old burial ground in George-street. In the station-house inspector Steel took from Harris a ring (produced), which he said Maher gave to him. Inspector Lane deposed that between two and three yesterday afternoon, in looking into the old burial ground, he saw the prisoners Hanson, Howes, and Daley, in the act of dividing between them sundry purses, rings, &c.; on seeing his approach they ran off, and after a hot pursuit, in which he was assisted by several citizens, he drove them into a blind alley in Pitt-street, where he secured them; on Hanson found a pair of socks, one pair of braces, one handkerchief, one portemonnaie, several rings, one brooch, one match box, and 6d.; on Howes found one guernsey shirt, a knife, a handkerchief, a box of matches; and on Daley a guernsey shirt, one pair of braces, one portemonnaie, five rings, one brooch, one box of matches, one pair of socks, and 1s. 8d. James Hazeltine, stallholder in the old George-street Market, deposed that on going to his stall yesterday morning, he found that it had been visited and plundered since Saturday night; he missed about 40s. in copper coin, two boxes containing two dozen rings, some portemonnaies, two guernsey shirts, two pair of braces, three brooches, two boxes matches, and sundries—of the value of £9 to £10 in the whole; the guernseys, matches, rings, and purses produced are portions of the property stolen. Elizabeth the wife of William Howey, stallholder, deposed that she on Monday morning missed a number of of purses, slippers, socks, and several crochet collars, of the value in the whole of about £6.; the socks and portemonnaies produced are some of the articles stolen, some time between Saturday night and Monday morning. Peter M'Cain deposed that yesterday Maher and Harris showed him a number of rings like these in Court, and asked his opinion of their value; while talking, a police officer drew near and they ran off. Committed for trial at the District Court of Quarter Sessions.

Margaret M'Pherson was summarily convicted of having stolen from John Ellery, one half-sovereign, his property, and was sentenced to be imprisoned six calendar months. Ellery deposed that he yesterday came to Sydney, and was accosted by the prisoner, accompanied by another woman, who asked him to treat her to drink; he took them into a public-house, called for ale, and took from his pocket some money to pay the publican; while picking out 9d., M'Pherson snatched out of his hand a half-sovereign, and refused to give it up; she threw it into her mouth and tried to swallow it with the ale, but he prevented her, and gave her into custody. On searching her at the lock-up a half-sovereign was found upon her, which she said prosecutor gave to her.

Thomas Simpson was, on Saturday night, given into custody by Charles Aaron, of Kent-street, pawnbroker, on suspicion of having stolen a gold watch he offered to pawn; he acknowledged it was not his own, but had picked it up. He was yesterday remanded until to-day to afford time for enquiry. To-day, John M'Gee, off Clarence-street, labourer, deposed that the watch is his property, and worth £5 10s.; it was stolen from him on Saturday while attending an auction sale in King-street. Committed for trial.

John Watson was charged with having assaulted and robbed John Fitzpatrick. The prosecutor deposed that he arrived in Sydney from the interior on Wednesday last; in the evening of that day he was at Toogood's singing saloon and saw prisoner there; had some drink there with an acquaintance, and took out his purse to pay the waiter: prisoner spoke to him, and offered, saying he was a stranger, to take him where he might see some sport; he declined the offer, and shortly afterward prisoner went away, he (prosecutor) soon left, and went to the Theatre, which place he found so hot that he was glad in a few minutes to make his escape into the open air; he walked up King-street, a few yards beyond the church, where he turned to retrace his steps, but he had scarcely done so, when three men rushed upon him—one gave him a blow in the stomach, another throttled and almost choked him, while the third ransacked his pockets, and took his purse, containing six £1 notes, 7s. or 8s. in silver, and three receipts for horses; they then decamped; Watson was one of the three. He reported the circumstance to the police, who in consequence on Thursday apprehended Watson and another, who on Friday were remanded until to-day in the hope of finding the third. No other having been found, the charge was to-day proceeded with. Prosecutor could not identify positively the second prisoner, who was discharged. Watson was committed to take his trial.

William Coman, publican, for keeping his house open for the sale of liquor during prohibited hours, was fined 10s. and costs.

James Morris and David Felgrove, convicted of Sunday trading, were each sentenced to pay 20s. and costs.

Stephen Glassen, a blacksmith, was found guilty of a breach of the Police Act in allowing the light of his forge to shine through the chinks of his smithy walls upon the public street, and was fined 1s. and costs.—Owen Carahar, for blasting rock for a well without having previously obtained the requisite permission, was fined 10s.—Several persons were fined 5s. for obstructing footways by placing packages thereupon.

WATER POLICE COURT.

Tuesday.

Before the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. M. Metcalfe.

The undermentioned parties who had been found drunk in the streets, were awarded the following penalties: John M'Intosh, 10s.; Francis Gannon (who had added the use of obscene language), 40s.; John Brown, 10s.

William Turnbull was charged with having assaulted Mary London, a woman with whom he had been cohabiting. Having asked her for some money of which she said she knew nothing, he beat her with his fists and kicked her until her arms and face were much bruised. To be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for six months.

John Farrell, landlord of the New York Inn, was fined 20s. with costs, for keeping open his house for the sale of liquor at 11·15 p.m., he only having a ten o'clock license.

William Daly, landlord of the Neptune Inn, was fined 40s. with costs, for allowing music in his house without the permission of a magistrate; he was fined 20s. also for delaying to admit the inspector of police.

Margaret Owen was charged with having assaulted James Moore, house agent, Queen's-place. Complainant had gone into an adjoining lane to prevent defendant from forcing open a neighbour's door, when she attacked him with a bucket, which she broke over his shoulders; she followed him and struck him with a tin vessel, collared him and beat him with her other hand. In reply to a question by defendant, Moore denied that he had put her into a tub of water. She was fined 40s. with costs, and also ordered to pay £3, the value of damage done by her to the windows.

Santo Benney, for desertion from the ship Coleroon, sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in gaol; and Robert Armstrong, seaman of the ship North Wind, for disobedience of lawful commands, ten days' hard labour in gaol.

Robert Pearson, landlord of the White Swan, for allowing music in his house, without the permission of a magistrate, was fined 10s. with costs.

WINDSOR.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Cricket.—To-day has been quite a cricket day in Windsor, no less than four matches having taken place, for £20 each match. We subjoin the particulars.

First match, between George Freeman, sen., and W. Lancaster.—Two innings, with two scouts, with privilege of allowing scouts to bowl. J. Rutter (who bowled on behalf of Lancaster) and D. Coboroft fielded for Lancaster; whilst Freeman's two sons, George and William (who have acquired some reputation for cricketting), acted for him, George Freeman bowling. Having tossed for innings,

Lancaster went first to the wicket—going out without a run, being very cleverly stumped by G. Freeman, jun., fielded by W. Freeman. In his second innings Lancaster was very little more fortunate, having only made one run, when a very pretty ball from G. Freeman, jun., took his stumps.

Freeman in his first innings made one run, when a beautiful ball from Rutter took his stumps. In his second innings he succeeded (after a prior narrow escape from being stumped) in making another run, which gave him the victory.

Second Match, between J. Rutter and W. Freeman, for £20.—Two innings, with two scouts each:

	1st Innings.	2nd Innings.	Total.
W. Freeman	1	1	2
J. Rutter	1	0	1

Third Match.—Between same parties. One innings each, for £20; two scouts:

J. Rutter	3
W. Freeman	1

Fourth Match.—Between same parties. One innings each; two scouts, for £20:

J. Rutter	5
W. Freeman	1

Thus terminated the day. Some other matches were spoken of, but none that we know of were determined upon.

Waverley School of Arts.—A lecture on "The gallantry of the ages of chivalry contrasted with that of modern times," was delivered at this institution, on Monday evening, by Mr. James M'Leod Robertson. Notwithstanding that the evening was an inclement one, there were about sixty persons present. Mr. St. Julian was called to the chair. The lecturer having been formally introduced to the meeting by the Chairman, proceeded at once to his subject, which he handled in a masterly and pleasing style. He began with the first days of the world, pointing out that the love of man for woman commenced with the creation; and glancing at the old mythological legends to shew that even among the heathen races love was held to be an all pervading passion of divine origin. In particular, he touched (although lightly) upon the famed amours of Jupiter. From thence he passed rapidly to the chivalric ages when woman was regarded as a sort of divinity. He quoted largely from the lyrics of the troubadours to shew the humility of knightly homage for the fair sex. Citing some of the many cases in which the stalwart warriors of those days had wounded the air with sighs and lamentations for the hard-heartedness of the fair ladies to whom they had devoted themselves; or had addressed them as goddesses, aspiring but to a kiss of the fair divinity's glove as the highest of earthly rewards. The ladies, too, he pointed out, were the judges of the tournament, from whose decree there was no appeal; and it was the smile of beauty that was at once the incentive and the reward of valour. In fact, the main feature of the peculiar institution known as chivalry was devotion to the fair sex; and the chief duty of the gentle knight or squire was to protect from oppression all ladies of noble birth—the maid, the widow, and the orphan. To hold himself in readiness at any and all times to obey the behests of any lady who might need his services. On the other hand, the ladies had repaid devotion by devotion. Of this the lecturer cited instances, as he did in illustration of every phase of his lecture. The gallantry of the days of chivalry had passed away, as the people of Europe had grown more practical. The adoration of women as superior beings degenerated, after a time, into a licentious gallantry, which still, however, had its redeeming features. The lecturer traced the progress of these changes in the spirit of gallantry, glancing at the Courts of Louis XIV., of Charles II., of Louis of Bavaria—and of other Sovereigns. The amours of the first named prince had, he contended, a beneficial influence, not only upon the character of the monarch himself, but upon his administration. Charles II., and the style of gallantry at his Court, received from the lecturer an unqualified condemnation. Upon Louis of Bavaria, whose abdication was an event of but a few years ago, the lecturer pronounced a warm eulogium as a patron of science and arts. The gallantry of this sovereign towards the fair sex was alluded to by the lecturer as originating rather in a love of the beautiful than in any less admirable feeling. Upon the influence which the famed Lola Montes had upon the fortunes of the ex-king of Bavaria, the lecturer, very wisely, did not touch at all. There were, as he pointed out, some traces of chivalric love in Poland; but the only country where the remains of it were clear and distinct was Spain. The thoughts and aspirations of Englishmen had become so absorbed in trade and money-getting that they had no time for love-making after the manner of their ancestors. In their wooing, as in everything else, they were quick and energetic, treating love-making more as a matter of business than of sentiment. Whatever of the old style of gallantry remained had degenerated into flirtation, or something worse. The Americans were still more practical and less sentimental. A fast Yankee would woo a maiden and start a bank before breakfast, and perhaps lose both his mistress and his dollars ere the day was out. Love-making in fact, was there subservient to money-making. It was there practical, and business people that the Englishmen were, apparently taking as their model. Among the Anglo-Saxons the gallantry of the days of chivalry had passed away. Finally the lecturer alluded to the tone of gallantry in these colonies, as resembling that of the parent country. The lecture was listened to with marked attention throughout. The chairman, in moving the usual vote of thanks to the lecturer, remarked that it was at all times interesting to compare the usages of ancient and modern times, and see how far the latter were traceable to the former. The ladies in particular must feel deeply obliged to the lecturer for his graphic and amusing history of man's devotion to their sex. But it was questionable whether true honest love for woman did not dwell more with the moderns than with the ancients. Much of what was called gallantry of old was licentiousness. Old Jupiter (or Zeus) was rather a rake than a lover. The love of the knights was rather a worship than a passion. He coupled "God and his ladye" in a sort of prayer, when he presented his front to his adversary's lance. The poorest knight might wear the colours of a princess, and might love on, distantly, for life, without chance or hope of seeing his love rewarded; although occasionally it was otherwise, as recorded in the old ballad noted by Scott, "How a Squire of low degree wed the King's daughter of Hongarie." Not only were ladies judges of the tournament, but there were "Courts of Love," in which ladies were also judges, where love questions were decided as finally and conclusively as were law questions by modern big wigs. Modern love was less reverential, but more human. The modern lover wooed his lady to win her as a wife. It was questionable whether ladies of the present day would much admire the lover who could sigh at their feet for seven years, looking for the honour of kissing their gloves as his only reward. It was true that in Spain there were remains of chivalric love; but Spain was also, to a certain extent, a land of intrigue and assassinations, so that the countries where modern love only prevailed gained by comparison. The lecturer, he thought, had been scarcely just to brother Jonathan. The Americans, it was true were a busy people, but there was no country in the world where the fair sex were treated with greater deference and real kindness than in the United States. The effects of the lady-worship of the days of chivalry were still felt; for among this people, whose ancestry were chivalrous, woman was elevated and adored in her true sphere—as the divinity of the household; while in countries even of ancient civilisation, where chivalry had been unknown,—such for instance as China, she was degraded and enslaved. The vote of thanks to the lecturer was carried by acclamation, and was suitably responded to by Mr. Robertson. It was then announced that on Monday evening next a lecture on "The Writings of Dickens" would be delivered by the Vice-President of the institution, Mr. John Chambers Williams.

Glebe Municipality.—Appeal Court.—Messrs. Warburton, Speer, and Sutherland, yesterday, sat as a Court of Petty Sessions for the purpose of hearing appeals against the assessment of properties in the Glebe Municipal Electorate. A number of appeals were investigated; in some of which the assessments were confirmed, and others were slightly reduced. In all those cases wherein the appellants neglected to appear, the assessments of the valuators were confirmed. At 4 p.m. the Court adjourned until Tuesday the 14th proximo.

COLONIAL PARLIAMENT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, February 28.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty-seven minutes past three o'clock.

MESSAGES.

The following Messages were received from His Excellency the Governor-General.

1. Steam Postal Service.—"In reply to the address presented this day, enclosing copies of certain resolutions adopted by the Legislative Assembly, upon the subject of Steam Postal Communication via Panama, the Governor-General, with every desire to comply with the wishes of the Assembly, is under the necessity of stating that he feels it will be difficult, if not impossible, to carry into execution the provisions of an enactment such as that contemplated by the Assembly; for he is unable to see how any contract for the conveyance of mails to and from England and New South Wales can be entered into 'without reference to the Imperial Government.' Any bill, however, which may be passed by both Houses of the Legislature for the purpose in question, shall receive the most careful consideration of the Executive Government. Government House, Sydney, 28 h February, 1860."

Mr. FORSTER said he thought it his duty to offer to the House an explanatory statement, in order that the course the Government intended to take in reference to the matter might be clearly understood. (Hear, hear.) The resolutions referred to in the message were, in his humble judgment, passed without due consideration by the Assembly. (Laughter.) He disapproved of the resolutions; at the same time he was unwilling to come into contact, much less into any collision, with the hon. mover. Therefore, disapproving, as he did, of the resolutions, he adopted the course of moving that the matter be referred to a select committee. That seemed to him the best course, because the subject had not been considered properly since 1855, when a totally different course to that recommended to the House was then determined upon by the Council. As the House knew, his proposal was negatived. He then voted against the resolutions. The Message which the House had now listened to had come down with his entire concurrence. He thought it right, therefore, to state to the House, respectfully that if such a bill as that referred to were brought in it must be brought in by some other hon. gentleman, for he most respectfully declined to bring in such a measure. At the same time he could not support any bill to which he could not conscientiously advise the Governor to give his assent. (Hear, hear.)

2. Proposed Annexation of a Portion of New South Wales to South Australia.—The Governor-General lays before the Legislative Assembly a copy of a despatch with which he has been honored by the Secretary of State, bringing under notice the delay which has taken place in communicating to the Imperial Government the opinion of the Legislature of New South Wales as to the proposed transfer of a small portion of territory lying between South Australia and Western Australia to the former colony. It would appear from the report of the law officers accompanying this despatch that, by the 46th clause of the Act of the Legislature of New South Wales, 17th Vict., cap 41, full power was reserved to her Majesty to detach from New South Wales the portion of territory in question. The Secretary of State, however, is naturally desirous of acting in the matter with the full concurrence of the Government and the Legislature of New South Wales; and the Governor-General trusts that he may be enabled to report that no objection exists on the part of the Legislative Assembly to the proposal to place this territory, which is now subject to no law, under the control of the Government of South Australia. Government House, Sydney, February 28.

FREIGHT AND CHARGES BILL.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition from certain merchants and importers against the Freight and Charges Bill.

PETITIONS.

Mr. OXLEY presented a petition from certain Roman Catholics of Parramatta, in favour of State-aid to religion.

Mr. DICKSON presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Maitland, ruled to be inadmissible on account of being printed.

Mr. BYRNES presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Parramatta, in favour of State-aid.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from certain residents of Phillip and Bourke streets, in favour of the Tanners' and Curriers' Bill. A petition, from certain inhabitants of Goulburn, presented by the same hon. member, against State-aid, was ruled to be inadmissible, being printed.

RESIGNATION OF W. B. DALLEY, ESQ.

The SPEAKER announced that he had received a letter from W. B. Dalley, Esq., resigning his seat for Windsor, and which, although dated on the 25th February, had been only received that day.

On the motion of Mr. FORSTER, the seat was declared to be vacant.

Mr. WEEKES asked the Colonial Secretary, "With reference to a return to the address relative to Parliamentary officers, recently laid upon the table of this House, Whether any application or memorandum upon the subject of promotion upon the Legislative staff, was, at any time addressed to the Government, by Mr. John Jackson Calvert; and if so, why it does not form a part of the said return?"

Mr. FORSTER said that no public document whatsoever was placed in his hands. He had had a private communication from Mr. Calvert, which he received under a promise it should be kept private, and he denied the hon. gentleman's right to compel him to disclose a private communication.

Mr. WEEKES: Did that letter have reference to the negociations then pending?

Mr. FORSTER: Let the hon. gentleman give notice of his question.

POINT OF ORDER.

The SPEAKER, referring to an explanation he made on Thursday, relative to having sworn in a member without having a commission from the Governor-General, said that although it appeared to him that there was no record whatsoever of any communication to Sir Charles Nicholson in 1846 relative to his commission, on enquiry from an officer of the House he found there was a record of the commission having been issued in the office of the Colonial Secretary. He thought it was just to Sir Charles Nicholson to make this statement. (Hear, hear).

QUESTIONS.

Mr. WEEKES asked the Colonial Secretary, Whether any of the Justices of the Peace composing the Campbelltown bench have resigned their offices; and if so, whether such resignations have been accepted?

Mr. FORSTER said, Mr. John Brag had resigned, and his resignation had been accepted.

Mr. M'ARTHUR asked the Secretary for Lands,—(1.) If the Government are aware that large quantities of night soil are frequently deposited upon land adjacent to the Lower Randwick Road, which forms a portion of the water reserve? (2.) If the Government are aware that during the recent heavy rains the drainage from these deposits flowed into the water at Botany, from which the city is supplied; and if so, whether any steps have been taken to prevent the recurrence of the evil?

Mr. BLACK said night soil had been deposited on both sides of the Randwick Road, in places originally selected by Mr. Commissioner Pearce as convenient for the application of the manure in promoting the growth of grasses on the sand hills. These places were within the old water-reserve but beyond that permanently set aside and fenced by the City Corporation. He understood that from only one of the places of deposit could the drainage reach the swamp from which the water supply of the city was derived, and in that instance the drainage had to cross the Randwick road, which was only possible in extraordinary falls of rain. It so happened that from this place all deposits had been removed prior to the late heavy rains. For the future these deposits will not be permitted in this locality.

Mr. HART asked the Colonial Secretary if the Government, since the 2 th December last, when the hon. the Chief Secretary gave an answer upon the same subject, have come to any determination respecting the appointment of a clerk of petty sessions at Walcha, in compliance with a petition from the bench of magistrates and other inhabitants at that place?

Mr. FORSTER said it had been decided to place a sum on the estimates for providing for the administration of justice at Walcha and Bendemeer. Two arrangements had been contemplated; one, that the police magistrate at Armidale should hold courts at these places once a month; and the other that a clerk of petty sessions should be appointed for doing duty at both places.

Mr. TERRY asked the Secretary for Lands in the absence of the Secretary for Public Works, "What amount of money has been expended on the Mudgee Road, and on the roads leading to the various gold-diggings in the electorate of Mudgee, from 1st January, 1859, to the present date?"

Mr. BLACK said there was expended on the Mudgee Road during 1859, £3483 13s. 1d., and there were contracts now in progress to the extent of £2150 10s., making a total of £5634. Towards the minor roads in the electorate of Mudgee there were appropriated the following sums:—From Mudgee to Louisa Creek, £147; from that road to Windeyer, £35; from Louisa Creek to Tambaroora, £159; from Louisa Creek to Pyramul Creek, £168; making a total of £559.

MOUNT KEIRA TRAMWAY.

Mr. GARRETT brought up the report of the select committee and evidence on the Mount Keira Tramway Bill.

Ordered to be printed.

ROADS.

Mr. CAPE moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a return or classification of roads in New South Wales, with the proposed expenditure for the year 1860, similar to the return ordered by this Assembly to be printed, 21st December, 1858."

Mr. JENKINS seconded the motion.

Mr. BLACK said there would be no objection on the part of the Government to produce the statement, which indeed had been prepared for the express purpose. It had not received its final revision, but there would be no difficulty on the part of the Government in producing the return. If the hon. member had not made the application the papers would have been laid on the table as a matter of course.

Mr. ROBERTSON said he scarcely thought the Government would have permitted the business to proceed without giving some explanation of the course they proposed taking. (Hear, hear.) But as the hon. Secretary for Lands had introduced another matter, he presumed the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government did not think it desirable to offer any explanation to the House and to the country of the course they intended to pursue. He merely rose to call the attention of the honorable Secretary for Lands to the very extraordinary position in which the Government had placed themselves by not placing the schedule now asked for on the table of the House, while hon. gentlemen on the opposite benches were accused of obstructing the public business, the hon. Secretary for Lands had told them that they were not prepared to go on with the Estimates as far as the department of roads was concerned, for that was what it amounted to.

Mr. BLACK said he was not conscious of having said anything of the kind.

Mr. ROBERTSON observed that the hon. Minister said the returns were not ready, and the Estimates to which those returns referred could not, therefore, be proceeded with. Surely, then, the blame of delay must rest with the Government as far as these particular estimates were concerned.

Mr. EGAN said he was at all times exceedingly modest—(laughter)—and upon this occasion he rose with much regret, because they had heard nothing from the Government as to the course they intended to pursue in consequence of the vote of Friday last. The Opposition seemed unprepared to do anything, and he thought the explanation from the Government might be to this effect: "It matters very little to us what vote may be carried; we are prepared to retain office, and considering the want of concert among honorable gentleman opposite, we feel quite at liberty to treat the House with contempt." Some independent members might, however, be desirous of hearing an explanation, and the vote in question was certainly not one which ought to be lightly treated. (Hear, hear.) To treat it lightly was to convert responsible Government into a farce; and all we required then would be Ministers who would bring down bills containing only their titles, leaving the details to be filled in by the Assembly. He thought the House was entitled to some explanation from the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government, but he wished him to understand that he was rather favourable to the Government, in consequence of the course the Opposition had taken. (Hear, hear.) There appeared to him to be a large amount of discontent among the Opposition, and none of its members appeared prepared to do anything. They said—"There's a good time coming." (Laughter.) He did not understand waiting for that better time, when he knew that the public business was delayed, and the public works obstructed in consequence. (Hear, hear.) If the Government intended to go on, the House should understand something about it. He must confess he read to-day in one of the daily journals — and he presumed there was a great deal in that—that there were so many desirous of taking the places of hon. gentlemen opposite that they were extremely cautious how they proceeded, the one in reference to the other. If the Government were determined to carry on the business of the Government they ought to let the House and the country know under what circumstances they did so. To wait for the Land Bill or the Land Tax Bill—which no five members of the House would acknowledge they would have anything to do with—was absurd. He must confess that as far as the Opposition went he began to despair of them. (Laughter.)

Mr. PLUNKETT: My hon. friend moved the adjournment the other night, when there were forty-eight against him and only five in favour of the motion.

Mr. EGAN: I was one of the forty-eight. The Chief Secretary declined to allow me to withdraw my motion.

Mr. PLUNKETT: My hon. friend opposite comes fresh to the attack, although he was pretty fresh the other night too. (Laughter.)

Mr. EGAN rose to order. I think the observation of the hon. member is exceedingly uncalled for. (Renewed laughter.) If at any time I have appeared a little lively on such occasions I must confess the hon. and learned gentleman opposite has appeared very dull indeed. (Laughter.)

Mr. PLUNKETT said it appeared to him that the hon. gentleman opposite wished to force the Ministry to a premature explanation.

Mr. EGAN: Not premature. It ought to have been given as soon as the House met. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. PLUNKETT: His hon. friend, at any rate, considered that the Opposition had not done its duty. He would therefore suggest that he should walk over to the Government benches. (Laughter.) Notwithstanding what had occurred he had no doubt they would receive him. (Laughter.) He hoped his hon. friend would see that it would be much better to proceed with the business on the paper in regular order. If he had any objection to the present Ministry, the proper way would be to put a vote of want of confidence on the paper.

The motion before the House was then put and carried.

THE MINISTERIAL DEFEAT.

Mr. HOSKINS, before the House proceeded to business, considered it was the duty of the Government to explain the course they intended to take in reference to the vote the House had come to on Friday last. The Government must be aware that when votes of censure had been introduced into that House—insidious votes as they might well be called—he had always voted against them and with the Government, because he was determined not to give them a factious opposition. Last Friday he had voted for the second reading of the bill because he approved of its principles, though not with some of its details; but notwithstanding that, he considered it to be the duty of any Government when beaten in a House of fifty-five members, to resign the position they at present occupied. When a Government retained office after being beaten as they had been, they insulted the House, degraded themselves, and brought responsible Government into contempt. In order to enable hon. members to express their opinions, he begged to move the adjournment of the House to to-morrow.

Mr. BYRNES seconded the motion.

Mr. FORSTER did not think that the Government was called upon to make any opposition to this motion for an adjournment, especially as it came from a private member, who might be supposed to have a more special interest in carrying on the business that day than the Government could have. Any motion for adjournment made by a private member, on a private business day, could have no significance. It was simply a motion for adjournment and nothing more. A similar motion for adjournment was made the other evening, and was negatived, although the Government voted for it; and now the same kind of motion was made to-day, and certainly, it seemed to him that if hon. members did not express a wish to go on with the business that they themselves had put on the paper, certainly it was no part of the duty of the Government to oppose an adjournment. The hon. member for the Northern gold-fields had expressed a wish for some explanation as to the course the Government were going to pursue. For such an explanation he would have to refer the hon. member to another time, as he was not bound to answer any question of which previous notice had not been given. (Cheers and laughter.) If the hon. member gave notice of the questions he intended to ask, he (Mr. Forster) would answer them, and satisfy the hon. member upon any point on which he required it. To-morrow, when the Government business came on, he should explain what he intended to do, and the causes why he required the House to go on with the business. That being a Government day, he would be prepared to make any explanations that might be required from, or to answer any question that might be put to him, with regard to the peculiar circumstances in which, as he admitted, the Government was placed. All this, when the time for considering Government business came on, he should explain. This was a private day, and he should not intrude Government business upon it, and if hon. members chose to take it into their heads to adjourn, there was certainly no reason why the Government should oppose them.

Mr. JONES said that if anything were required to show the unfitness of the hon. member at the head of the Government for the position he had assumed it was furnished by his conduct in the House that day. The House had decided on Friday last not to read a second time a most important bill upon which the principles of the Government were pledged; and now to-day, after a fruitless attempt to bring the Ministry to an explanation, an honorable member had moved the adjournment of the House in order to give the Ministry an opportunity for making such an explanation, or if they failed in doing so to test the feeling of the House in reference to the hon. Premier's conduct. Yet the hon. member, seeing and knowing this had told the House that he saw no reason why he should oppose this motion. Why, the hon. member must be utterly unconscious of the position he occupied or of the great responsibilities he had undertaken. For himself, he was not willing to force the Government into taking any course, either by a compulsory adjournment or by anything else. He would leave them entirely free to act as they thought proper; but whilst he was not disposed to do this, he did not think that, looking at the practice of Parliament and to the course invariably pursued by Ministries at home, this Government could be excused for not having come down, after such a defeat, and explained to the House at the first opportunity given them what course they intended to pursue with regard to the vote on Friday last. In the present case he was quite willing that the Government should take any course they thought proper in the matter, for he held that in a small community like this, unless there were a distinct vote of censure or want of confidence, a Government must always be allowed some little latitude of discretion. But whilst he held this opinion, he also thought that no Government that had ever yet existed in that colony, and he trusted it would be the same with all future Governments, would have ever consented to hold office after the rejection by the Parliament of a bill of such importance as that which the House had negatived. However, if the hon. members of this Ministry wished to damage their character as public men, and to prove their utter unfitness for the offices they held, let them remain where they were; and if after they have had time to consider their course, and do not take some decided steps, then it would be for members on the Opposition benches to take some means of ascertaining whether such men were fit to carry on the business of the country. He did not intend to proffer any advice to this Government, but he thought that if they had sought the advice of some of the hon. members he saw beside the Ministry, he was sure that those hon. members would have counselled them to remain where they were. As to the motion for adjournment, he considered it to be a merely formal one, and made solely to enable hon. members to express their opinions, and he should not therefore vote for it; but if members of the Ministry persisted in remaining where they were, after what had taken place, it would become a question with him whether means should not be taken to compel them to bow to the decision of a majority of that House.

Mr. PIDDINGTON was very glad to hear from the hon. member who had just sat down that it was not his intention to support this motion. That hon. member had stated that he believed that no instance could be stated of any government holding office after such a defeat as the Ministry experienced on Friday last. So far from there being no parallel instances in British Parliamentary history, he could point out instances of defeat upon bills of quite as much importance as that upon which the Government was left in a minority, after which the Government had still retained office. Any hon. member who knew the history of England must be aware that in 1830, the House of Commons was dissolved at the instance of the Wellington Administration. The new Parliament assembled in October, 1830, and shortly after, just at the close of the year, the Wellington-Peel Government were left in a minority, and resigned. Early in 1831 Lord John Russell introduced his Reform Bill, and in a month afterwards, in April, 1831, General Gascoigne succeeded in passing a motion, by way of amendment, which had the effect of defeating the Government measure. It was a motion to the effect that the House would not assent to any bill that had the effect of diminishing the representation of England and Wales. The Government were defeated by a majority of 299 to 291, and yet, did they resign? No, nothing of the kind. Though a new Parliament had been called together expressly upon this vast question, yet General Gascoigne succeeded in defeating the Grey Administration, and the Ministry did not resign.

Mr. GARRETT: But they dissolved the House!

Mr. PIDDINGTON was just coming to that point. Though the defeat of the Grey administration had been as great as that of the ministry now holding office here, they had not resigned. They had preferred to dissolve the Parliament, and he would remind the House that he had not been the first to suggest such a course as this. The fact, however, was sufficient to show that the Grey Administration did not conceive themselves bound to resign or to adopt any particular course beyond that they might choose to select. The present Administration, moreover, had two or three very important questions on the paper of the House for discussion. For to-morrow there stood the very important question of the abolition of State-aid, and whatever the opinion of hon. members might be, they would all confess that at least it was an important question; and yet upon that this Ministry had not been able to obtain the opinion of the House. On the 15th of next month, the second reading of the Bill for the Regulating and Disposal of Public Lands stood an Order of the Day, and that question was one upon which hon. members opposite had over and over again declared in that House that it could not be exceeded in importance. Upon this question, also, the Ministry had not had an opportunity of testing the opinion of the House; and he conceived that there could be no reason why they should be forced to resign, when these important measures that they now had before the House had not yet had a trial. Interfering, as it must do, with the Ministers proceedings with the public business of the country, the present motion appeared purely factious in its character. [Mr. HOSKINS: "No, no."] We had been in session since September—for five months—and, during that long period, such had been the unexampled violence of the Opposition—(hear, hear)—such its unparalleled nature—the Opposition having crowded into a few days more thorough-ness than during his short Parliamentary experience he had ever before witnessed. To resign now would be a course that no Government with any regard for the interests of the public could possibly accede to. He did not believe that the present Ministry owed their offices to anything but a sense of public duty, and he did not think that the course of opposition to which they had been exposed, rendered those offices other than most thorny seats. ["Hear, hear," from Mr. SAMUEL.] He could not understand how any hon. member could propose an adjournment under the present circumstances. The right course would have been to have given notice of a vote of censure on the Administration, to come off, any this day week; if it were carried, Ministers would have either to resort to the invocation of the highest prerogative of the Crown or to resign. A few years ago a very similar state of things existed in the House of Commons. During the session of 1835, when Sir Robert Peel met the new House of Commons on the 19th of February, his Government was defeated on the election of the Speaker, Mr. Abercrombie being elected in opposition to Sir Robert Peel's Administration by a majority of 316 to 306 over Sir John Manners Sutton. On the 26th of February Lord Morpeth moved an amendment on the address to the House, which was carried. What could be a stronger proof of the power of the Administration than that? A motion condemning Sir Robert Peel's Administration for dissolving Parliament was also carried by a majority of 309 to 307. On the 24th of March the Government was defeated on another motion—that of referring the Chatham election to a select committee, by 161 to 130. Again, on the 26th of March, the Government was defeated on the motion for granting a charter to the London University, by a majority of 248 to 136. Subsequently, Lord John Russell introduced his famous motion for the purpose of ejecting the Ministry then in power,—he alluded to the famous motion upon the Appropriation clause, with respect to the Irish Church, and which was carried in a full House by a majority of 322 to 289. Was not that an important motion? And yet Sir Robert Peel did not resign. That motion was again considered in a committee of the whole House, and Sir Robert Peel was again defeated by a majority of 285 to 258. During the whole of this period, it being one long struggle from the commencement of the session, the Ministers of the day were placed in repeated minorities; still they felt it their duty to hold their offices. And he could well recollect the speech of Sir Robert Peel, in which, after the severe struggles, during which he had conducted himself with the highest patriotism, he announced his resignation, declaring that he had hitherto felt it incumbent on him, in spite of his personal desire to resign, to remain in office until he had found it a matter of personal honour to resign. He stated that when gentlemen had incurred heavy obligations by becoming Cabinet Ministers, they ought not lightly to throw up the Government of the country. (Hear, hear.) And it was not until a resolution was carried which would have compelled Sir Robert Peel's Government to accept a principle of appropriation which they could not support, and which they held to be a violation of their duty and a diversion of the funds appropriated to the endowment of the Church of England in Ireland; it was not until they were called upon to do that, that the Ministry resigned their offices, after having been placed in a minority on four successive nights. Now, what was the case with the present Government? They had introduced three great measures, and had been defeated on one of them only; and he would ask hon. members to consider the position in which that question stood. The bill was refused to be read a second time on Friday night by a division of 29 to 26. But out of that majority the hon. member for East Macquarie (Mr. Mort) was in favour of a Nominee House. The hon. member for the Gwydir (Mr. Jenkins), the hon. and learned member for East Sydney (Mr. Martin), and the hon. member for the Balranald, Mr. Morris, were in favour of a high property qualification. And among the majority were eight hon. members in favour of only one House. Now, he would ask, in which party under these circumstances could the House repose its confidence? Who were to carry on the Government of the country? We all acknowledged that a measure for the establishment of two Houses of Parliament was necessary, and yet, out of the majority of twenty-nine eight hon. gentlemen were in favour of one House; three were in favour of a high property qualification, and one was in favour of a nominee Upper House. Were we to expect that the hon. and learned member for East Sydney—that high-principled and conscientious gentleman! (laughter)—was to fall upon the shoulders of the hon. member for the Paterson, and say to him, according to the old play—"Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong"? (Laughter.) Were we to expect that the hon. member for Balranald would take office with the hon. member for the Upper Hunter? Upon whom, then, would the Government devolve in such a juncture of affairs? He thought that no instance could be shown in Parliamentary practice of any hon. member moving an adjournment of the House under such circumstances. He did not mean to say he thought that the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government would have taken an unwise course if he had volunteered a short explanation of the course he intended to pursue; but he entirely dissented from the course taken by the hon. member for the Northern gold-fields, and did not think that any example could be shown for so factious a proposal.

Mr. PARKES said it was at all events quite clear that the venerable gentleman who was understood to have acted as nurse to the present Administration had now lost his office, and that the Ministers had found an adviser in a much more constitutional position. Because, after the speech just delivered by the hon. member for the Hawkesbury, he thought that hon. members need not be at a loss as to what had caused the Government to take their present course. With regard to the motion before the House he presumed it was made, as had been avowed, for the purpose of enabling the Ministers to make an explanation which the House had a right to hear. (Hear, hear.) It was very easy to see that some such explanation was expected, not only from hon. members on both sides of the House, but also by a large number of persons who very properly took an interest in the proceedings of the Assembly. The question was—whether the hon. gentlemen who had refused any explanation to the House, after sustaining a signal defeat on one of their principal measures, were really taking the course to advance the business of the country. Because, if we could be assured of that, he admitted that public business was in that state that nearly all other considerations ought to give way. But was it reasonable that those hon. gentlemen who had not passed over two days since taking office without sustaining some defeat or other, who had been met, from a variety of causes, with a manifestation of feeling that rendered it utterly impossible to carry on the business of the country—was it likely or reasonable that they now, when many of their best supporters had openly avowed that they would support them no longer,—that they would *now* promote the ends they had in view, and carry on the public business more efficiently after what had taken place. Even if the Government were of that opinion, it was due to the House to make some explanation. The hon. member for the Hawkesbury had given the House an instance in the history of the English Parliament many years back, in which a Minister did not consider it necessary to resign upon several defeats. But he (Mr. Parkes) thought the cases were essentially different. In the present case the House refused to allow the Ministers' own bill to go into committee, whereas the instance alluded to was merely that of a motion made by a private member. He thought an instance might have been found nearer our own time where Lord Palmerston was defeated on a motion made by Mr. Cobden with respect to the China war, and when, instead of resigning, the Ministers dissolved Parliament. That course was open to the present Government. He (Mr. Parkes) did not forget that the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government had always insisted on putting forth his policy to the country in his measures; he had said that his words might be twisted in various shapes, and that he could not permit his policy to be explained except through the measures of the Government. The hon. member had now taken that course; he had placed his policy before the country, and it embraced several measures of as great importance as any that could engage the attention of a government. He had sustained a defeat upon the first of these measures; and if this were thought by the Government to be the result of an unjustified opposition, why not dissolve the House, and thus appeal from the factious feelings to which the hon. member said he had been met, to the people themselves? That course he (Mr. Parkes) should be glad to see them take as a constitutional mode of redress, if they felt they had not received the amount of support they deserved. But if the Premier wished to go on so far as only to get another vote of credit in order to enable the public service to be carried on, why not tell the House that such was his intention? If the hon. member would do this he (Mr. Parkes) would be willing so to vote as to enable him to appeal to the country—(hear, hear) and he would give his assistance in bringing the public business into that state in which it could not suffer through a short suspension of the session. The present motion could only be made with a view to enable the hon. gentleman an opportunity of explaining his intentions; and as the motion had been made, he (Mr. Parkes) must express his regret that the hon. member had not availed himself of the opportunity of making some such statement of his views as that required of him.

Mr. ARNOLD was sure there was no one who had any of that reasoning power with which ordinarily educated men were capable of arriving at correct conclusions from obvious premises, who would not say that the whole argument of that "great constitutional authority," as he had been called—(Mr. Piddington)—tended exactly to any other conclusion than that which he had arrived at. It might be that the House did not express the will of the people; and if a gentleman at the head of the administration, either in this colony or at home, under similar circumstances, arrived at such a conclusion as that, it was always open for him to appeal from the representatives to the people themselves. But the Premier had not told the House that he intended to take such a course; neither did he, nor could he, pretend to the confidence of the House or of the country. The hon. member had now seen sufficient to make him aware that his measures would not get the support even of those who were his *quasi* supporters, not even that of the hon. member who now aspired to be the arbiter of their fate. (Mr. PIDDINGTON denied that he filled such a position.) The hon. member had shown himself ready enough to come to their assistance; though he (Mr. Arnold) had not yet come to the conclusion that the hon. member possessed any natural power which would at all give to that support the overwhelming weight it required to have to be of material assistance to the Ministers. In fact no other hon. member in the House would have been so disappointed if this discussion had arisen this afternoon. The hon. member had produced from his pocket a whole bundle of notes; and his speech, though it did not "smell of the midnight oil," and showed a want of brain, was redolent of the library, from whose treasures he extracted with so little judgment and taste. He had told how often Ministers had been put in minorities and did not resign, and how often when defeated they appealed to the country; but he did not show that when any great constitutional question had been decided adversely to a Government, that they had taken the course the present Ministry had taken, or that the Ministry in England finding themselves beaten upon the great question of the session, upon that one question upon which the Ministry depended, had, like the present Government, shirked the natural consequences of an adverse vote, and had not presumed even to suggest that that vote was one in which the people themselves would not coincide. There could be no objection on the part of any member on the Opposition side of the House taking the course of appealing to the people; for himself he cared not how often he was sent back to his constituents. As to the desire for office with which several hon. members were charged, he might say he believed there was nothing more calculated to degrade responsible institutions than these repeated insinuations of selfish feeling in the motives of public men by those who ought to be the first to attempt to elevate the tone of all public institutions. He not only claimed exemption from such charges for himself, but he firmly believed a great majority of the gentlemen on the Opposition benches would consider no recompense attached to the duties of an official position preferable to the advantages which the resources of this country held out for industry and adventure; nay, the desire of office for the sake of its emoluments was never likely to be so great here as in the older countries. He thought, with regard to the question immediately under discussion, a correct principle had been laid down by the hon. member for the Hunter. They had no law upon the subject. The Constitution Act did not particularly determine how long a Government could continue to hold their place when they had been made aware they did not possess the confidence of the representatives of the people; but it was self-evident that they would be a mere obstruction if they continued in power without being able to originate useful measures. These were matters to be dealt with by the Government, who must hold and acknowledge their responsibility. They had been beaten upon the question of questions, the one which the hon. Premier had brought under the notice of his constituents as of the utmost importance, and which he pledged himself to bring forward and carry through the Legislature. Until that question was settled, no other great measures were likely to be consummated because of the obstruction presented by the very existence of that House; and it must be a matter of reproach to any Ministers to keep their seats when they thus stand in the way of passing a measure so important and urgent as this. The composition of the majority did not seem to him to be a matter of so much importance as the fact that the Government had been beaten by their own supporters, and it must be very humiliating to them to find that those who opposed them in their policy would still consent to their sitting there. They had opposed them in their policy, without subjecting them to too much opposition, and in doing so they thought they would secure what they wanted to bring about, viz., that nothing in these matters should be done. In that division no doubt there were several gentlemen who regularly supported the Ministry; but how many, he asked, who voted for the bill, supported its premises. Although there were a few in favour of one chamber on the side of the majority were there not equally as many who hold the same view, who supported the second reading of the bill. (No, no.) Was there not the rev. member for West Sydney (Dr. Lang) and the hon. member at the head of the Government (Mr. Forster). Did not both these hon. members entertain this view, and were there not also the hon. members for Goulburn, Northern Gold-fields, and Wollongong. So they saw that however heterogeneous the character of the majority might be, the composition of the others who supported the bill, when analyzed, were of a far more mixed character. He was reminded that all these hon. members, who supported the second reading, were opposed to the provisions of the bill, and he believed they would be found opposed to all these parts of the bills brought forward which the liberal party looked on as the most important. If the hon. member consented to be supported by hon. members with whom he differed he told him that he would be perpetuating to his lasting disgrace the mistake he made when he consented to take office, and when he failed to secure the support of those whose views were identical with his own. He hoped the hon. member (Mr. Hoskins) would withdraw his motion, and allow the Ministry to take a course for themselves; but if the hon. member insisted on putting it to a division he did not think he could vote against it, because he did believe that, far beyond the importance of keeping a set of men in office was their keeping to this principle, that no Government should remain in office, unless it had the support of the representatives of the people.

Mr. HODGSON said the hon. member seemed to think this the question of questions; but he would call it the question of difficulties, because he believed it was the most difficult question which the Assembly had to deal with, and the result of the division the other night clearly exhibited its difficulties. He could say this much, and he had paid particular attention to the numerous addresses which had appeared in the papers previous to the general election, that one could not help making this observation that in all their addresses the constitution of the Upper House was touched on, but it was touched on in such a way as showed that scarcely any candidate for representation had gone very minutely into the question. (Hear, hear.) The hon. and rev. member (Dr. Lang) said "hear, hear." Although he was not in the House, he was glad to find the amendment he had brought forward had met a great deal of opposition. A great deal of strong language had been hurled at the present Ministry for not having resigned after the defeat they met with on Friday last. Now, although he admitted the debate was wanting in a Ministerial explanation, because he thought the hon. member, in deference to the House, ought to have given a Ministerial explanation; still he thought they had performed a duty to the country, if not to themselves, in retaining the position which they held. When they recollected under what circumstances these gentlemen took office—when they recollected that after the defeat of the Cowper Ministry no body could be found strong enough to form a Ministry—when they reflected that it was a case of "aut Cæsar aut nullus"—either Cowper or no Ministry—until the honorable member came forward as the forlorn hope, and brought together his present colleagues—when they reflected that the Speaker himself had failed to form a Ministry, and the hon. member for Murray had also failed in the attempt; and when they recollected that the hon. member for the Hunter declined to assist the hon. member for Murray in forming a Ministry; he said the thanks of the community were due to those gentlemen who under circumstances of difficulty formed themselves together and occupied the seats they now held. Much had been said of these gentlemen holding their seats under the present circumstances; but he asked who were to come forward and take their places? Let them look at the speeches of some of those gentlemen who were looked on as leaders, Sir Daniel Cooper made a great onslaught on Ministers in his speech; but he thought he was not saying too much that in consequence of ill-health he could not take a permanent part in the Government. They found that the hon. member for Murray (Mr. Hay) did not find himself competent only a short time since to bring together a party which he thought would have the confidence of the country. Then the hon. member for the Hunter (Mr. Jones) was not in that state of health to go through the arduous duties if he occupied a seat on the Ministerial benches.

Mr. GORDON rose to order, and maintained the hon. member could not refer to debates that had taken place in the present session.

The SPEAKER ruled that the hon. member was in order, and that he had not as yet said anything that was unparliamentary.

Mr. HODGSON continued: He was going on to say that the hon. member for Hunter who had made a fierce onslaught on the bill, did not find so much fault with the details, but condemned it on the ground of plagiarism. (Mr. ROBERTSON: "I did not say so.") The hon. member really did not know what he said; and he put it to hon. members whether he did not find fault with the bill on the ground of plagiarism. He reminded the hon. member that it would take some little time to blot out of their remembrance the suppressed despatches; and that therefore, he could not for the present hope to take office. He (Mr. Hodgson) hoped, of course, that the day might come when the hon. member for the Upper Hunter might be enabled to resume his seat on the Ministerial benches. But that good time had not yet arrived. The hon. member "must wait a little longer." (Laughter.) He hoped that the Ministry would still retain their places—(hear, hear)—that the business of the country would be suffered to go on, and that the public works already being commenced, would not now be brought to a sudden standstill. He did not doubt but that the Ministerial explanation, when they got it to-morrow night, would be of a satisfactory character.

Mr. GORDON (by way of personal explanation) referred to the Standing Orders of the House of Commons—Rule 260—in support of the exception taken by him as regarded the irregularity of an hon. member referring to what had taken place during any previous debate.

The SPEAKER did not concur in the view taken by the hon. member, and referred him to May, wherein he would see that, on occasions like the present, considerable latitude was allowed.

Mr. GORDON (who was interrupted by loud cries of "Chair" from the opposite side of the House), was proceeding to make a few further remarks upon the point, when

Mr. FAUCETT rose to order. He would ask if there was any point of order before the House? The honorable member (Mr. Gordon) was himself speaking to a point of order, and if there were no such point before them the honorable and learned member had himself no right to address the House.

The SPEAKER had merely understood the honorable member (Mr. Gordon) to have risen for the purpose of explanation. (Hear, hear.)

Sir DANIEL COOPER objected to the honorable member for Newcastle (or any other honorable member) taking upon himself to decide that he, or any other member of that House was not in a fit state of health to take office. (Hear, hear.) If hon. members were present in that House it was to be presumed that they were fully equal to the discharge of all those duties which devolved upon them. When a question of the nature indicated should be put, it was for those most interested to answer it as they thought fit. He trusted that the Ministry would be able to give a better explanation to-morrow than had been afforded that evening. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. DICKSON could not but think that the hon. member for Newcastle had, in his speech, given utterance to much that was irrelevant to the motion before the House. It was known that when the present Government took office, he (Mr. Dickson) had been very favourable to them; thinking, from what had then fallen from the hon. the Colonial Secretary, that the Government of which he was to be the principal representative, would be an honest Government. But he would ask them whether the hon. member had in any way carried the principle which he then expressed? What had been the fate of all those measures of his Ministry which had been brought before the House? Had they not suffered them, one after another to be taken out of their hands and turned and twisted in every way? Night after night they had been defeated by majorities in that House, and he could not understand why the vote arrived at on Friday night should not be taken as a conclusive expression of public opinion, the effect of which was to take the Government out of their hands. No doubt, as the hon. member for Newcastle had said, the question involved in the bill, which had been thrown out, was one of considerable difficulty; but then it was to be borne in mind that the hon. member at the head of the present Government had had three or four months to determine as to what course the Ministry would elect to pursue. He believed that it was impossible that the present Ministry could be in a position to cary on the Government of the country. It was, he thought, not likely that every measure which they brought forward would be similarly treated by the House, which could no longer have any confidence either in them or their measures. He trusted, however, that the hon. member would, under the circumstances, consent to withdraw his motion.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he had entertained many objections to the bill thrown out on Friday evening last, but that amongst the numerous faults he had found with it had not been that one of plagiarism. He was very much obliged for the kind consideration manifested for the health of hon. members in the opposition, but felt himself compelled to observe that the question, as to who should or should not take office, was one which did not at all concern the Government. (Hear, hear.) Their duty was simply to consider what measures were best for the country. (Hear, hear.) He would put it the House whether it was for the benefit of the country that those hon. members should still retain their seats on the Government benches, when, from factious opposition, or incapacity, or any other causes, they had been proved to be utterly unable to carry on the business of the country. What right had they to hold their places? The hon. members of the Opposition were also the representatives of the people; and if the members of the Government felt that they were justified in retaining their places, they (the members of the Opposition) certainly did not share in that opinion. If the Government thought that they, the members of the Opposition, did not truly represent the people, why did they not dissolve the Parliament, and put that question to the test? He charged the Ministry with not having the confidence either of the people or of their representatives. It might, however, very possibly be that the representative of the Queen would not consent to a dissolution of Parliament. He had from time to time alarmed the not very firm-minded members with the threat that they might look out for a dissolution. He believed there was nothing to fear about that. In the first place, the Ministry dared not recommend the Governor-General to dissolve the House, because they knew they would be hurled from their seats if they went before their constituents. If they did advise the Governor-General to dissolve, he would take the same course that he did with Mr. Cowper. Mr. Cowper requested the Governor-General to dissolve the House; the Governor-General refused, and Mr. Cowper resigned. He imagined the Governor-General would take the same course in this instance. What was the state of their public business? Almost every measure the Government had brought forward they had utterly failed in. The first thing that they brought in was a Land Bill, to deal with the intermediate lands. The Opposition took it out of their hands entirely, leaving only four words—"Whereas it is expedient." (Laughter.) So much for the administration of the public lands. Then in the estimates for works, what did we do? When the Government came on with the Estimates for the public expenditure we took that out of their hands, and thrust back sixty or seventy pages of the Estimates, despite the opposition of the Government and their supporters. We gave their Salaries Bill such a dressing, that they begged leave to be permitted to withdraw it. Then with regard to postal communication, a most important subject, that was taken out of their hands by the hon. member (Mr. Parkes), who submitted resolutions which the House affirmed, despite the opposition of the Government. Then, they made a pretty hash of their Legislative Council Bill. That was a question that must be dealt with. What did this Government propose to do? Were they going to let time pass away till the members would be nominated for life, or to bring in another bill? It seemed to him that the observations of the hon. member (Mr. Jones) were of such weight that the House could not overlook them. The present business of the country was obstructed by the present Government remaining in office. They had shown through one of their own supporters (Mr. Piddington) that they could not carry on the public business, and that nothing had been done in four months. That was a sufficient proof that the public business was obstructed by their remaining in office. They ought therefore either to resign their seats or dissolve the Parliament. He hoped in the meantime this resolution would be withdrawn, and that the Colonial Secretary, having now learned the opinions of his supporters, would see that there was nothing for it but to throw up the sponge. (Laughter.) Of all the hon. gentlemen who sat around him only two ventured to say one word in his behalf, and all of them had condemned his course for meeting the House to-day without any explanation whatever. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FAUCETT said they had heard the Colonial Secretary tell the House that he was not quite prepared to make an explanation of his position, but would be quite prepared and willing to-morrow evening. (A voice, "No such thing.") What was the position of the Ministry with respect to this important question? They had a bill no doubt of great importance introduced by the Colonial Secretary, with the objects of which a large majority concurred. The means of carrying out that object were not agreed upon by any large section of the House, for it was almost impossible to get hon. members to agree to the principles of such a bill. (Mr. ARNOLD: "There were more than ten for a single House.") When hon. gentlemen came to show their constructive powers, where was then the concurrence of opinion. He ventured to say it was nowhere. (Hear, hear.) There was not a majority that expressed opinions upon the means for which the objects of the bill should be carried out. (Hear, hear.) Supposing the House were dissolved, into whose hands could they confide the administration of affairs? The Government could only resign on the question on which they were defeated. (Hear, hear.) It would be simply on the details of a great and important measure. [Mr. JONES: "That question does not arise yet."] It had been raised before, and the hon. gentleman himself could not make the address he did without deliberating upon this question. Again he would ask, to whom could the Governor-General entrust the formation of a Ministry for the purpose of constructing an Upper House? Would he confide the task to the hon. member for the Paterson (Mr. Arnold)? Of course he could not, because that hon. gentleman would bring in a bill to abolish the Upper House. Could the Governor-General confide the formation of a Ministry to any of those who thought with him? (Hear, hear.) Take away all those, and to whom was he to confide the task?—to any hon. member opposite who had not expressed a distinct opinion upon the subject of the bill? He would take the hon. member for East Sydney. Could his Excellency have confided to Mr. Parkes the formation of a Government for the construction of an Upper House? Had Mr. Parkes enunciated any opinion in reference to the details of that measure? No hon. member opposite had placed himself as yet in that position. He might be met with the answer that, when the doctor was called in, it would be time enough to prescribe. (Hear, hear.) But he maintained that no hon. member had given such an expression of his opinions in reference to this measure as to have led to his selection as an exponent of the opinions of the Opposition in regard to it. And then as to obstruction—was it because those particular Ministers sat there that they were obstructed? Or did it follow that that obstruction was offered by the whole of the Opposition? No such thing. They all knew that a very small number of members could obstruct the business of the House. On a late occasion the business was obstructed by two hon. gentlemen. (Hear, hear.) He did not blame them for it, because possibly it was an occasion when the Ministry might have consented to an adjournment of the House. (Hear, hear.) He thought it desirable that the Government should hold office if they could, and he, for one, wished to see them hold office, although he voted against them the other night. He was of opinion that they deserved credit for having introduced the bill which had been rejected, because it had caused the question to be discussed as it had never been discussed before; and he believed opinions had been elicited and evolved which would be of great importance in the future working of responsible Government. If a Ministry were to resign on every question of the kind, they ought to know it as a rule to be followed hereafter. If a Ministry were beaten upon any question were they not to consider whether or not it was of sufficient importance for them to resign upon, or were the Ministry at once to make way for successors who would have all the advantages of the previous discussion? The in-coming Ministry would, no doubt, consider the sentiments and the different opinions expressed, and if they could hit upon any feasible plan for the construction of an Upper House, from a consideration of those opinions, they would come in with great advantage over the former Ministry, and, perhaps, gain a great deal of credit they little deserved. (Hear, hear.) There was also another question which necessarily arose, and that was whether

hon. members of the House, when coming to the consideration of such a bill as that recently introduced should reject it altogether because they did not agree with the greater portion of it, or vote for it because they agreed with its leading principles, although they differed from the details of the measure. He should be glad to hear the explanation of the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government to-morrow evening. If the hon. members were then satisfied with the explanation, they could take the ordinary course; and if successful, the Ministry must either resign or dissolve the House. It might be very desirable to dissolve the House; he thought for many reasons it would be. (Hear, hear, and Oh, oh.) He believed, however, that it was one of the last things any portion of the public Press should do—to try to degrade the characters of hon. members of the House. He agreed that few members of the House would feel it an advantage or a comfort to themselves personally to hold their seats. They could only hold them with injury to themselves and possibly discredit to their political character. And, above all things, he believed that no pecuniary advantage would be derived by nineteen-twentieths of the House, who might at any time be called upon to accept the position of Ministers of the Crown. Any man likely to fill such an office with credit to himself and advantage to the country would acquire far higher advantages by devoting his talents, and his ability to other pursuits. He hoped the hon. member for the Northern Gold-fields would withdraw his motion, and allow the Ministry to withhold their explanation until to-morrow. He admitted that if an explanation were desirable at all, or due to the House, the Ministry ought at once to give it, but at the same time, as the Ministry required a little delay, he thought it ought to be granted.

Mr. ARNOLD, in explanation, said the hon. member opposite had used an argument calculated to have a wounding effect upon his vanity, if he possessed that quality, in an extraordinary degree. The hon. and learned member had observed that his Excellency could not send for him (Mr. A.) because he was in favour of only one House. Now, as his Excellency sent for the hon. Premier, who entertained the same opinions, he should like the hon. member to explain how it was impossible for his Excellency to send for him (Mr. Arnold).

Mr. FAUCETT: The hon. Premier was not called to office upon this question. The late Ministry were turned out on the Education Bill, and upon that the present Ministry were called to replace them.

Mr. ROBERTSON: But they have brought in no Education bill. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. FAUCETT: The present Premier, he thought, wisely took time to consider the question. They now found the Ministry defeated on this particular question, and the usual course was to bring into office those who had been taking a leading part in opposing the Ministry on that particular ground.

Mr. DARVALL said that the Government had admitted that an explanation was due to the House, but requested a brief delay prior to making, and he thought the House ought to permit it. The delay having been asked for solely as a matter of indulgence, he saw no reason why it should not be granted, especially as the hon. Premier had given them that part of the information they required that was of the most importance, namely, that he was determined to hold office. He was not sorry, he might say that he was glad, to find that the hon. gentleman had come to this determination, and he hoped to hear from the Government a full justification of the course they had chosen to adopt. At the same time, he trusted that the course they now permitted as an indulgence would not be drawn into a precedent, for if so it would be most dangerous to the working of responsible Government.

Mr. ROBERTS had no doubt whatever but the Government, if they had chosen to make an explanation, would have made one that would have been perfectly satisfactory; but seeing the nature of the opposition that was offered to this Government he had no doubt that they had acted wisely in withdrawing that explanation, for none that they could give would be held to be satisfactory by members of the Opposition. (An hon. member: "It will be same thing to-morrow.") No doubt; but sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof, but between now and to-morrow the hon. Premier would have had time to consider his arguments and to prepare them in such a way as to meet all objections, if that were possible with such an opposition as he had to encounter. He was himself glad to see that the hon. Secretary had vigour and courage enough, despite the vote of Friday last, to remain in office until he was put out of it by a direct vote of censure or of want of confidence; the more especially as on referring to the division of the other evening, he saw a very strange admixture of parties in the lists. This he considered to be a circumstance sufficient to justify the Ministry in retaining office independent of the interests of the country which so much demanded their presence in power. The Government had in no respect received fair play. They were first taunted with not introducing certain measures, and then, when in obedience to the wishes of the House measures were introduced, they were met with all sorts of the most varied and unscrupulous opposition. For his own part, seeing that difficulties were cast in the way of the Government in their attempt to carry out the business of the House, and the opposition that met them at every turn, do what they would, it became a question with him whether it would not be the wisest plan for the Government to dissolve the House and appeal to the constituencies, so that the public might judge between the Government and their opponents. The motion for an adjournment was entirely without significance, and he therefore advised the hon. member for the Northern Gold-fields to withdraw it.

Mr. GORDON hoped that the House would not take the hon. member who had just sat down as an authority after the statement he had made that he approved of the conduct of the Ministry in holding office in the face of an adverse decision of a majority of that House; and in refraining from giving an explanation of their conduct, except only when they might think proper to do so. He had been one of the minority that had voted for the second reading of the Government Bill on Friday last, and yet, if the fate of the Ministry depended on it, he was prepared, if they attempted to go on with the Government of the country in the face of that adverse vote, to join in any vote of want of confidence in them that might be moved. If the minority was to rule the majority, then indeed such a course of conduct might be legitimate enough, but he, for one, would never give his assent to it. If this Government were to be permitted to go on in the face of such an adverse vote as that of the other night, then he could only say that the House was wanting in a just appreciation of its own position and privileges. The House would never have heard of the hon. gentleman's promise to explain to-morrow but for the motion for adjournment. If the Government on the meeting of the House to-day had stated that they were not prepared to give an explanation, but would be prepared to-morrow, there was not an hon. member present who would have refused to give them full indulgence. But no such indulgence was asked. The hon. member for Goulburn had referred to the composition of the majority on the late division, apparently overlooking the fact that he was himself in the minority, although an advocate for one chamber, and that while saying that he approved of the amendment of the hon. and rev. member, he voted against it. He (Mr. Gordon) hoped the House would not lose the sense of what was due to itself by allowing any Ministry to carry on the Government with a minority. He also hoped that the House would not proceed with the public business before an explanation of the course he intended to pursue was given by the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government.

Mr. GRAY said that although he was sorry the present motion had been introduced, he was sure it would have caused much greater disappointment to the Ministerial supporters than to the Opposition if the hon. member for the Hawkesbury had been prevented from delivering his carefully got-up pastoral speech, made with the evident desire to cover the Ministerial defeat. Now, he could vouch that it had been the intention of the Opposition to have dealt mercifully with the Government, and not to have driven them to make any premature explanation. When the Cowper Ministry were defeated, those ought to have supplied their places who were opposed to them on constitutional grounds; but there was no Conservative party prepared to form a Government. Whereas, now we had a Government who always called themselves Liberal, but were supported by the greatest Conservatives in this House. And he found the opinion gaining ground that these Conservative gentlemen were merely making use of the Government for the purpose of stopping liberal legislation. ("Oh, oh," and "hear, hear.") He would leave it to the Government to answer that charge. One good had, however, apparently resulted from that mixture of support, that the Government had benefited from the Christian instruction of the hon. and rev. gentleman who sat behind them, in exhibiting such Christian humility and meekness, that when they were smitten by their enemies on the one cheek they turned to them the other also. (Laughter.) If a Government could hold office upon defeat after defeat, responsible Government was a mockery and a delusion. Notwithstanding the disagreement amongst those hon. members who opposed the bill, and amongst those who supported it, scarcely one was prepared to say that the motion was a good one. The recent debate proved unmistakeably that the feeling of the House was not in accordance with the Government. It was said that we must only try the Government on their measures. Well, we had tested them, and they were found wanting.

Mr. HOSKINS, in reply, contended that the hon. member (Mr. Piddington) was not warranted in calling his motion factious, as he stated in introducing it that he thought it was the duty of the Government to state what course they intended to follow. It appeared that the hon. gentleman had some presentiment that the debate would come on, having diligently prepared himself in the library by raking up historical precedents in support of the Ministry. He contended it was not necessary to give a week's notice of such a motion, as he merely made it with the view of affording an opportunity for an explanation, considering that the Ministry should be the exponents of the opinions of a majority of this House. The hon. member (Mr. Piddington), also said that the Ministry had as yet only taken the opinion of the House on one of their bills. Now, although the Land Bill was undoubtedly an important measure, that relating to the Upper House was of vital importance, as the many questions that had long been agitating the public mind could not be settled until we had reformed the Upper House. The hon. member for Newcastle denied that the Upper House question had been referred to on the hustings at the late election. Now, he remembered distinctly that the hon. and rev. member for West Sydney brought it prominently forward, and he (Mr. Hoskins) did the same. He would now, with the permission of the House, withdraw his motion.

Leave was accordingly given for the withdrawal of the motion.

ALBURY COMMON.

Mr. ASHER moved, That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House all correspondence—including petitions, memorials, &c.—between the Government and certain residents of Albury, relative to the incorporation of that town; also, all correspondence, memorials, &c., between the Government, the Municipal body there, and others, with reference to the Albury Town Common. He anticipated no objection to the papers, therefore he would not detain the House with many remarks. A few months back the residents of Albury petitioned for the incorporation of that town, and for a certain portion of land for a common. The town had since been incorporated, but no common had been granted, nor could he get any satisfaction from the Government in this matter. He had put a question to the Secretary of Lands in reference to it, and he said the matter would be dealt with when the Land Bill was passed. Now, as he believed that bill would never pass, the people of Albury would have to wait a long time before they got a common, which, he maintained, they were entitled to by law in being incorporated. He also stated that this was a main road to the Snowy River diggings, and that the people of Albury at present had no place to turn out their horses or cattle on, and if they strayed into the town they were impounded.

Mr. WILSON seconded the motion.

Mr. BLACK said the Government had no objection to the production of the papers. The Government had deferred the settlement of this matter because there was a provision in the Land Bill which would take up the whole question, and it was with this view that it was postponed.

The question was then put and carried.

THE COLONIAL STATUTES.

Mr. CAPE moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House a copy of all correspondence which has passed between the Crown law officers and any other persons, relative to a new compilation of the colonial statutes." The recent discussion respecting the police magistrates, he thought, would inform the House that there was a great deficiency in the supply of our colonial statutes in the Courts in the interior; and he believed that many of the questions referred to the Crown law officers arose out of a lack of the statutes, to which the magistrates could refer.

Mr. PLUNKETT seconded the motion, and hoped it would be attended to by the Government, because nothing was more wanted for the assistance of the magistrates. He believed that magistrates having the best intentions to do their duty properly might get into scrapes through not having these books of reference, which he maintained it was the duty of the Government to supply them with.

Mr. FORSTER had no objection to the production of this correspondence. A proposal had been made for a new edition of the compiled statutes, and a sum of £400 was now standing on the Estimates for that purpose.

Mr. PARKES could not see much good to arise from the production of this correspondence, though no doubt it related to an undertaking which, if carried out, would be of the highest advantage to the public. He should like the House to be informed by the hon. Colonial Secretary whether there was likely to be a speedy issue of a corrected edition of the Statutes.

Mr. FORSTER: The money for that purpose was put upon the Estimates, but the Government of course could take no steps in the matter until it was voted.

After a few more remarks from Mr. FAUCETT and Mr. CAPE, the motion was put and agreed to.

MOTIONS LAPSED AND POSTPONED.

Mr. HODGSON'S motion for correspondence relative to the payment to the Queensland Government of all balances due on the assessment of runs, &c., lapsed.

Mr. MORRIS gave a fresh notice for the 9th March, of his motion for the production of correspondence between Captain Douglas, the Gold Commissioner at the Hanging Rock Diggings, and the Attorney-General, relative to the proceedings in the case of Bunch, sergeant of the Gold Police v. M'Ilveen and others, charged with the commission of a common nuisance at Nundle.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

Mr. BYRNES moved that an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, the following returns:—1. Original cost of constructing the Great Southern Line of Railway between Sydney and Parramatta, and between Parramatta and Campbelltown, and the amount paid as premium to the original proprietors of line between Sydney and Parramatta. 2. Annual expense of repairing and keeping in order the permanent way. 3. Annual expenses of repairing the rolling stock, particularising the engines. 4. Expenses of running the Great Southern trains, and gross receipts of same, under two distinct heads of passenger and goods' traffic. 5. Number of passengers per month between Sydney and Parramatta prior to late reduction of fares, and same since that reduction took place.

Mr. BLACK expressed the willingness of the Government to afford the information sought, though he thought there would be some difficulty in giving it in the precise form called for in the resolutions, as especially that referred to in the third section of the resolution. It might, however, satisfy the House and the hon. member if he (Mr. Black) stated that the information would as far as possible, be given in conformity with the resolutions.

Motion put and agreed to.

Mr. BYRNES then moved, "That an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid on the table of this House the following returns, viz.: 1. Original cost of constructing the Northern line of railway, and premium paid to original proprietors. 2. Annual expenses of repairing and keeping in order the permanent way. 3. Expenses of repairing the rolling stock, particularising the engines. 4. Expenses of running the Northern trains and gross receipts of same."

Mr. BLACK said there was no objection on the part of the Government to the production of these particulars.

Motion put and agreed to.

PETITION PRINTED.

Mr. HART moved, "That the petition from Armidale, relative to telegraphic communication, presented by him on the 22nd February, be printed."

Mr. LODER seconded the motion.

Motion put and passed.

PETITION.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from eighty-three inhabitants of Goulburn against the retention of State-aid to religion. Received.

CASE OF MR. JOHN MALLEY.

Mr. PARKES moved, "That the progress report from the select committee to whom was referred the petition of Mr. John Malley, be transmitted by address to his Excellency the Governor-General, with a request that the petitioner's claim to the reimbursement of £38 10s., as therein set forth, may be considered." The petition of John Malley was ordered to be printed on the 10th of September last year, and came from one of the several surveyors, who had been engaged in England in 1855, in pursuance of a resolution arrived at by the Legislature, whereby it was determined that the staff of surveyors employed in the public service should be increased. It would appear that Mr. Malley had been engaged upon the strength of his testimonials alone, for the term of three years. He came out to this colony in consequence of that engagement, and on his arrival, was requested by the surveying authorities to consent to an arrangement by which he was to go down to Moreton Bay; there to perform some preliminary railway survey on terms quite different to those in the agreement which had been made by him in England. About the time that Mr. Malley came to this colony, or a little later, Captain Martindale had arrived, and took charge of that particular branch of the public works—railways. Captain Martindale directed Mr. John Malley to report himself at Sydney. Mr. Malley did so, and left his staff, consisting of six or seven men, at Moreton Bay. At Sydney he called several times at the office of the department, and was not told for what it was that he was wanted. Subsequently he was informed that he would be required to subject himself to an examination. Mr. Malley went through the examination as desired, but the result not being considered satisfactory, he was dismissed from the public service. He was afterwards offered employment in the Survey Office, on condition that he should successfully pass through an examination as to his qualification for such a situation. In this examination also, he was not more successful than on the previous occasion. Under these circumstances, the committee did not conceive that they were called upon to interfere with the dismissal of Mr. Malley, but were nevertheless of opinion that the case was one of considerable hardship, inasmuch as he had been engaged in England without any examination being insisted upon. The salary and allowance which were coming to him had been not sufficient to cover the loss which he had sustained on account of the men he had under him at Moreton Bay. He had thereby incurred £38 10s. beyond the allowance. The committee recommended that his claim should be favourably considered, that the report should go to the Government. Considering all the facts of the case, he thought that Mr. Malley should be reimbursed for the outlay he had made.

Dr. LANG seconded the motion, and, in so doing, expressed his entire accordance with the statement which had been made. The case was one of very great hardship: Mr. Malley was engaged in England, and not declared incompetent until after his arrival; not in fact until after he had been some time in employment. It was a strong circumstance in the case that he was originally engaged without any examination whatever.

Mr. FORSTER said the usual course, when reports were brought up, was to move their adoption; but the hon. member had not adopted that course. He must say, looking at the report itself, and the result to which the hon. member desired to lead the House, that the committee had not done their work in a complete manner. The hon. gentleman had admitted that no injustice was done to Malley by his dismissal, but the committee had stated that Malley, by breaking up his staff, incurred a loss of £38 10s. But there was nothing but Malley's statement to bear out this loss. Therefore he thought that the committee, in recommending that the case should be reconsidered, had scarcely arrived at a final conclusion. He might state that the Government had considered the matter since the case was brought under the notice of the House. He had enquired into it, and had come to the conclusion that Malley had received quite as much as he was entitled to. He believed him to be incompetent, and not a man of much education, and scarcely qualified to be a railway surveyor. He admitted the hardship of his having come to this colony under the impression of being employed, but that, after all, was not a great hardship, for if he was a competent surveyor he must obtain employment. (Hear, hear.) And there was an imputation against Malley's good faith in accepting office, and taking £800 from this colony when he was not competent to perform the duties required of him. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, and admitting his statement was correct, he thought there was no reason for supposing Malley had been unjustly treated. He was not inclined to admit his claim to a farthing more of the public money.

Mr. FAUCETT said, after taking the report as it was, he could hardly see the grounds for concurring in the observations of the Colonial Secretary. The agent of the Government who engaged this gentleman had been guilty of a dereliction of duty for not making enquiries as to his competency. (Hear, hear.) It did not appear in the report that Malley was incompetent, but it was shewn that he had come out here, and had been subjected to two years' work without complaint being made. (Hear, hear.) At the end of the two years he was examined by Captain Martindale and Mr. Whitton, but whether he was examined as to qualifications of a higher character than he had shewn in England did not appear. He was not satisfied that he was not entitled to some compensation for his dismissal during three years. He could not see how he was not entitled to the sum mentioned, unless he was proved to be deficient in those qualifications he exhibited in England, and unless he was unable to discharge his particular duties. It might be well to refer this matter back to the Government, as was done last week in Sutherland's case.

Mr. ROBERTSON said the gentleman in question came out as a licensed surveyor, with the guarantee of three years' service. He was taken from that position with his own consent and put on the permanent railway staff, and in accepting that permanent office he took upon himself the liability of dismissal, the same as other officers.

Mr. FAUCETT: That was contrary to the report.

Mr. ROBERTSON said it was in accordance with the evidence and also in accordance with the fact. It was found that the gentleman in question was incompetent to perform the duties of the railway department, and the Surveyor-General expressed his opinion that such was his incompetency that he could not be again employed as a licensed surveyor. This gentleman had already had much more of the public money than he had ever earned.

Mr. PLUNKETT wished to know how the £38 10s. was arrived at.

Mr. PARKES said Mr. Malley received a salary of £400 a year and £400 for travelling expenses and supporting his staff. In breaking up this staff the sums he had to pay for his men and the losses sustained exceeded the month's amount for that purpose by £38 10s., according to a statement put in by Mr. Malley, and which there was no evidence to contradict.

No other hon. member rising to address the House,

Mr. PARKES, in reply, said the statement of the hon. Colonial Secretary were to some extent calculated to mislead the House. Mr. Malley's salary was only £400, the remainder being for a staff of persons necessary to the performance of his individual duties. The committee had arrived at as definite a conclusion as it was possible to arrive at, exercising due caution and prudence. He was not satisfied with the information the hon. member for the Upper Hunter had given to the House. The evidence of Mr. Malley and another engineer who arrived under the same engagement was to the effect that they accepted the change merely with the view of meeting the convenience of the Government, and with no idea whatever that the period of their engagement would be affected by it. He would appeal to the common sense of the House whether it was likely Mr. Malley would give up a three-years' engagement for any other, subject to dismissal at any period. It might be very true that this gentleman had received money which he had never earned, but if he had, he had only followed the example of others. The question, however, which the House had to decide was one of simple justice.

The motion was carried without division.

CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY.

Mr. M'ARTHUR moved—"That the petition, relative to the Camperdown Cemetery, presented by him on the 23rd February, be printed." He said he was not aware of the intention of the inhabitants in respect to this matter, or whether they proposed to take any further steps; but he rather thought that the object of the inhabitants was to direct the attention of the Government to the subject of general cemeteries. They complained that there were now 8000 bodies interred in this cemetery, and as the population was daily increasing, the burial place had become a nuisance, and was likely to prove the source of disease. Under these circumstances they wished to press upon the House and the Government the necessity of taking the subject into immediate consideration.

Mr. FORSTER thought the hon. member had hardly taken the proper course to secure the interference of the Government. If an appeal had been made to the Government, they would have been bound to take it into consideration; but as the appeal had been made to that House, which was the higher and superior tribunal, the matter had been taken out of the hands of the Government.

Mr. M'ARTHUR, in reply, said that that had not been the view with which the petitioners had addressed the House. They had petitioned to draw attention to the subject, intending subsequently to make some application to the Government.

The motion was put and carried.

MORETON BAY LAND BILL.

Dr. LANG moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Moreton Bay Immigration and Land Company's Act of 1855. He explained that a bill similar to this was introduced in the earlier part of the session, but in consequence of the uncertainty from the change in the establishment of the new colony of Queensland, he had committed the great oversight of moving that the bill be discharged from the paper. It could not be restored without commencing the whole procedure. As however such a thing had never before happened as, after the introduction of a bill, that the land which made its subject matter should be made to lie in two colonies, he hoped the House would allow the notice that had been given and the payment that had been made to be received as valid on the present occasion. He might mention that the bill had been slit red from the shops in which it had been first introduced, so as to refer only to that portion of the territory of the country that remained still a portion of this colony.

The SPEAKER drew the attention of the House to the irregularity, and suggested that perhaps the better course would be, as leave had been given on a former occasion to introduce the bill, to bring it in at once, without moving for leave.

After some remarks from Mr. FAUCETT and Mr. PLUNKETT, leave was given; and the bill was subsequently brought in and read a first time.

CAMPERDOWN CEMETERY.

Mr. LUCAS moved, "That the petition relative to the Camperdown Cemetery, presented by him on the 24th February, be printed." He said that it was at his instance that the late Mr. Nichols made an inquiry into the state of the Camperdown Cemetery. A great deal of evidence was taken upon the subject, but in consequence of ill health, that gentleman was unable to continue it. He would much rather that this matter had been taken up by the Government. Persons living in the neighbourhood of Newtown complained of the cemetery as a great nuisance, there being nine thousand dead bodies now lying there. The coffins were packed one upon another like boxes in a tallow chandler's shop. The graves were dug eight or nine feet deep, and the coffins had only a few inches of earth between them, and were piled up until they reached the surface of the earth. The cemetery was actually being levelled with the bodies. After a heavy rain, it was not possible for a person to pass near the bottom of the cemetery. People who had wells in the neighbourhood were obliged to come to Sydney for water. This had been the case for the last three or four years. He would call the attention of the Government to the fact that just on the other side of the Duck River, there were a hundred acres of land which might very properly be used for interring purposes, being within a quarter of a mile of the railway, and draining into a salt water creek. It was also an objection to the Camperdown Cemetery that it was a great expense to bury there. He had known persons in needy circumstances who were obliged to beg money in order to get their friends interred, and others had to sell or pawn their property. They were compelled to go to the Camperdown cemetery, because there was no other. It belonged to a private company, and he had often heard the directors congratulate the shareholders on the flourishing condition of the company. It was high time that the Government should find a proper place for burying the dead. The Government might, if they adopted his recommendation as to the land he had pointed out, start a train at a certain hour every day, when the bodies of the poor could be conveyed free. The land he referred to could be purchased for about £10 an acre, being very inferior in quality, and fit for no other purpose. It was at present impossible to bury a person decently for less than £130 to £140, the least amount of work being charged from half-a-guinea to three guineas. You could not employ your own stonemason, or make your own vault—he company contracting for all the vaults.

Mr. M'ARTHUR seconded the motion, which was then put and passed.

PETITION PRINTED.

Mr. ROBERTS moved, That the petition against the withdrawal of State-aid to Religion, presented by him on the 24th February, be printed.

Mr. BYRNES seconded the motion, which was then put and passed.

POSTPONEMENT.

Dr. LANG postponed his motion, with reference to the proceedings of the Synod of Australia, until Friday next.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION

Mr. PARKES gave notice, that he would move in Committee of Supply, on the Railway Estimates being proposed, That Alexander Rhodes, Esq., Railway Contractor, Charles Fowler, Esq., engineer under Messrs. Peto, Brassey, and Betts; Captain B. H. Martindale, Commissioner of internal Communication, and John Whitton, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief of the Railway Department, be examined at the bar, on the construction and character of the Railway works now in progress.

PETITIONS TO BE PRINTED.

It was ordered that the petition from certain members of the United Church of England and Ireland, relative to Denominational schools, presented by Mr. Faucett, on the 24th of February; and the petition of Bryan Fitzgerald, presented by Mr. Parkes on the 24th February, be printed.

POSTPONEMENT.

Mr. PARKES gave a fresh notice for Friday next, of his motion for certain particulars of information relative to Tala run.

COURT-HOUSE AND GAOL AT MUDGEE.

Mr. TERRY moved, "That this House will, on Friday next, resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to consider of an Address to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be placed on the Supplementary Estimates for the current year, a sum of money not exceeding £7000 for a Court-house and gaol at Mudgee." The hon. member said it would be remembered that he had asked the Colonial Secretary if the Government had received any information from Judge Dowling of his intention not to hold any more Courts of Quarter Sessions at Mudgee on account of the insufficient gaol accommodation and want of room in the court-house; to which he (Mr. Terry) received an answer, which was no answer at all. (Laughter.) In his usual flippant manner, the hon. member said he was not aware that Mudgee was so proclaimed. Now, he (Mr. Terry) should like to know whether if Mudgee had not been proclaimed, Judge Dowling would have held any Courts there at all? It was not that it had not been proclaimed, but because the court-house and gaol afforded a thoroughly inadequate accommodation. If this were not the case, why was the authority to hold the courts there withdrawn? This was a question upon which the Government were bound to give a clear and distinct answer, not in the loose and contemptuous way in which the Colonial Secretary was in the habit of indulging. He had tried to ascertain from the Government what they intended to do in this matter, and the more he tried he was farther than ever from getting an answer, except in the manner which was not only contemptuous to himself but insulting to the House. (Hear, hear.) He had therefore been compelled to move the present resolution, which he trusted would obtain the support of the House. He considered the want of accommodation in this instance, literally, as a disgrace to a civilised community, where a sentenced prisoner had to be confined in a place not larger than eight feet by ten. The people of Mudgee had held meetings, and expressed their desire to have this state of things remedied, but they had not been met in a liberal spirit by the Government. They were subject to a great deal of expense and inconvenience, because they had to send their prisoners to Bathurst; and not only that but it might be, as was frequently the case, that through the carelessness of the constabulary prisoners would escape. It was utterly impossible for a prisoner to live long in a place only eight feet by ten, and without ventilation. It was downright cruelty to put men in such a place, which was not fit for a dog, and worse than the blackhole of Calcutta. (Hear, hear.) However, the Government might meet him by saying if we vote a certain sum of money for Mudgee we shall be asked for grants for other places; but he considered that his position in this matter was not affected by such a remark, especially when it was known that Judge Dowling, on account of the inadequate accommodation at the court-house, had been compelled to hold his court at a public-house. He had no doubt the Government were fully aware of these facts, although they would not give him any distinct intimation when he put his question to them. But the Colonial Secretary was so fond of indulging in answers which left persons as far in the dark as ever that it seemed his desire to compel him to bring forward this motion. It was a known fact that the commerce of Mudgee was considerable, that more business was done there than in any of the neighbouring districts—Bathurst for instance. (Laughter, and "No, no.") He had an opinion of his own upon that point; it was a thriving place, situated in the centre of the largest gold-fields in the colony, and a considerable amount of public money was derived from it. He was not far wrong when he said that on the electoral roll for 1860, there would be three thousand names, and if a population like that was not sufficient to warrant the Government in providing proper court and gaol accommodation, he for one could not agree with them. He believed a sum of £4000 had been placed on the Estimates for this purpose by the former Government, and £2000 for a gaol; but the present Government wiped off these sums, and placed £30,000 upon the Estimates for court-houses and gaols throughout the colony. He wondered if the hon. Premier intended to devote the whole of this sum in favour of his constituents at Queanbeyan. He should like to know, too, if the interests of Mudgee had been neglected and ignored, because a gentleman at present occupying a seat on the Treasury benches was rejected by this constituency. If so, it was a scandal and disgrace to the Ministry. Perhaps they intended to devote a trifle of the whole sum on the estimates to the most important place, whilst such places as Grange would get the largest part. On the ground that Mudgee was rising into rapid importance, and was doing a large amount of business, and was in the centre of a large population, and was surrounded by gold-fields, he considered the people of Mudgee were fairly entitled to be treated in a better manner, and should have something like a court-house and gaol accommodation. It would be observed that in the resolution, although he asked for £7000, he did not bind himself to that sum, and if it were the opinion of hon. members that it was too large a sum it might be reduced. The late Ministry had placed £4000 on the Estimates for this purpose, and they must have understood the requirements of this district. He, however, believed that this sum would not be sufficient, but if they could get nothing more, he supposed they must only add to the present building. With these few observations, and knowing the justice of his remarks, he begged to move the motion standing in his name, and trusted hon. members would give him their support.

Mr. LUCAS seconded the motion.

Mr. HAWKINS said after the very eloquent address of the hon. member for Mudgee, he felt called on to say very little on the subject. He was generally opposed to motions of this kind, but when he saw the House, on several occasions, come forward and vote £75,000 in a lump, and £30,000 in another lump. He could not see anything extraordinary in the amount asked for by the hon. member. He opposed on principle several of these votes, because he believed they were trying to run before they could walk, and it would be better for them to endeavour to improve the internal communication of this country before they attempted to rival other nations in voting such large sums for communication with other parts of the world. They were at a stand-still in the country, and he said it was disgraceful that they were to be voting these large sums of money for this purpose when they could not proceed from one part of the country to another without endangering their lives, and without any reasonable amount of communication. He believed a great many persons had no idea of the importance of Mudgee, but he could speak from a personal knowledge of that district, and thought it required the gaol accommodation asked for. He considered if they were to appoint a Judge at all to go there on circuit, they should have a proper place for him to hold his Court in, and maintained that it was not fair to the prisoners sentenced that they should undergo the hardships they now suffered in consequence of the insufficient gaol accommodation. Whether the sum of £7000 or £5000 was reasonable he could not undertake to say, but he must confess he thought a great mistake had been committed by the former Government in appointing Courts to be held in districts where there was not proper accommodation provided. It did seem to him, taking into consideration the position occupied by Mudgee, that the proposition before the House was a reasonable one. He would not take it upon him to say whether the sum to be appropriated should be £6000 or £7000; but this he did say, that sufficient gaol accommodation ought to be provided for Mudgee, which was a place of very considerable importance as the centre of an agricultural and pastoral district, lying adjacent to a rich gold-producing district. (Hear, hear.) He did not believe that Mudgee, as a district, was properly appreciated in that House. (Hear, hear.) In his opinion Mudgee as a district ranked next after Bathurst. He trusted that the full sum asked for would be granted; or that, at any rate, provision would be made in some degree commensurate with the exigence of the occasion. (Hear, hear).

Mr. FORSTER felt that the hon. member for Mudgee had made a crushing speech that night, the effect of which had been to leave him (Mr. Forster) penetrated with a sense of his own insignificance. He might be permitted to hope that the speech would appear in the Mudgee newspapers. He felt extremely sorry to learn that his members had not given satisfaction to the hon. member, but he would remember the admonition and endeavour to profit thereby. With regard to the claim on behalf of Mudgee (so ably advocated by the hon. member), he could not but express his regret that the hon. member, in enforcing the same, should have thought fit to be rather severe upon him as the member for Queanbeyan. When the Government had come into office they had found that on the Estimates there not only were sums asked for which were, in some cases, inadequate, but there were also instances in which the apportionment of such sums was so badly distributed, that some change was necessary. Perhaps the hon. member would accept his assurance that the interests of Mudgee should be fully considered, and, under that assurance, would consent to withdraw his motion. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROBERTSON thought that they had a great deal too many motions of that description brought before them, and that much time was uselessly spent in their discussion. (Hear, from the Government benches). It was to be presumed that the Government would make what provision was required to such cases as this. He should avail himself of this opportunity to endorse all the remarks which had been made as to the beauty, fertility, and importance of the Mudgee district. The town of Mudgee was the centre of a very valuable agricultural and pastoral district, in the neighbourhood of rich gold fields, and as such deserved every consideration. At the same time, he must say, that he thought that the hon. member opposite (Mr. Forster) had treated the honorable member for Mudgee in a very unbecoming and offensive manner. (Repeated cries of "hear" from the Government benches.) He repeated it, that was his opinion. No doubt the hon. member had had a good deal to irritate him lately, which ought to be taken into consideration. ("No, no," from Mr. FORSTER.) Then the hon. member is left without that excuse. He put it to the hon. gentleman whether, when any hon. gentleman not much accustomed to speaking, brought forward a motion it was right for a Minister of the Crown to treat him as he did the hon. member for Mudgee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BLACK hoped the hon. member would see the propriety of withdrawing his motion, after having had the assurance of the Colonial Secretary that the claims of Mudgee would be duly considered. If anything further was necessary to induce the hon. gentleman to do so, he might mention the fact that in considering the question of distributing the sum of £30,000, it was likely that a sum of £3000 might be devoted to the expense of erecting a gaol at Mudgee. As to the provision of a Court-house there, he could not speak as definitely. Before sitting down he could not refrain from alluding to the lecture given to the Colonial Secretary by the hon. member (Mr. Robertson). He thought he might have tendered advice to the hon. mover of the motion as well as to his hon. colleague. If the hon. gentleman considered that a Minister or Ministries were to be the only persons to be trampled upon without saying a word, he thought the hon. gentleman mistook the position in which Ministers ought to stand. (Hear, hear.) He did not know whether the hon. member for Mudgee was aware that he made remarks calculated to irritate his hon. friend, and seeing that they were at least as open to objection as the remarks of his hon. colleague, he thought the hon. member for the Hunter might have saved himself the trouble of giving a lecture to the Colonial Secretary. If hon. members indulged in needless reproaches, they need not think it strange that the Ministers should defend themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TERRY expressed his willingness to withdraw the motion, which was accordingly done.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

Mr. WINDEYER moved, "1. That the petition of certain inhabitants of Sydney, relative to the establishment of a Grammar School, referred, on the 6th of October, 1854, to the committee then sitting on education, be referred to the committee appointed to inquire into the working of the Sydney Grammar School. 2. That the Progress Report of the 21st November, 1854, of the select committee on education, in reference especially to the establishment of a Grammar School in the city of Sydney, together with the evidence accompanying the same, be also referred to the same committee."

Mr. ARNOLD seconded the motion, which was carried.

ROAD FROM SHOALHAVEN TO GOULBURN.

Mr. GARRETT moved that an address be presented to the Governor-General, praying that his Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the table of this House, Mr. Surveyor Roland's report of the road leading from the navigable waters of the Shoalhaven to Goulburn. He said that by the efforts of a gentleman resident at Shoalhaven a road was discovered from Shoalhaven to Goulburn. The residents of the neighbourhood made application to the Government of the day, and Mr. Roland was sent down to make a survey of the line and report upon it. The report was believed to be favourable, and it was intimated that a large amount of land on the line would be at the disposal of the Government, and that the returns for the sales would not only be a source of revenue, but would leave a large overplus after making the road in question. His immediate object in the first place, if the report confirmed the statement that there was a quantity of good land which might be speedily and profitably disposed of, was that the Government should take immediate action, and to have the line and land thrown open. There had been, since the first discovery of the road, many expressions of desire to have this land surveyed, and that desire was strengthened from the recent disastrous visitation by which that district had suffered so much. Many people whose farms had been rendered worthless, thought they would find it much easier and cheaper to go on new land than to attempt any improvement on the old. The second object was that the road which was to render this land accessible might be at once opened, and thus afford assistance to those who would otherwise be dependent upon eleemosynary aid. He would take this opportunity of remarking that there were several other roads of importance in that locality in reference to which it was desirable immediate action should be taken. By opening a line of road from Tamarang to Jervis Bay, a distance of six miles, immediate connection with water carriage was to be obtained. In reference to the roads he had mentioned, as well as several others, he thought the Government would be justified in stepping out of the ordinary track and proceeding with them at once.

Mr. BLACK said he believed the claims which the Shoalhaven district had made and were likely to make upon the Government for repairs were and would be very considerable, and that to a great extent the Government would feel justified in complying with those demands. With respect to the road referred to, the hon. gentleman had correctly stated that a very careful survey and elaborate report had been prepared. It appeared that the road would open considerable tracts of land available for agricultural purposes, and seeing that a demand was likely to arise in consequence of the people being driven from their positions in the Shoalhaven quarter, the Government would feel it its duty to bring those lands within the reach of purchasers at the earliest possible moment. The Government were fully alive to the importance of proceeding as vigorously as possible with the work, and on some of the roads would endeavour to make available the labour to be obtained. While it was likely that some of those new lines would be attended to by the Government, it was right that he should state that very heavy demands were being made upon the public Treasury for repairs to old roads. An application had been made to him that day by a gentleman who formerly held a seat in the House, for the restoration of bridges which were necessary in order to make passable the road from Numba to Ulladulla. It seemed more than probable that the Government would feel it its duty to expend perhaps £500 or £600 in rebuilding bridges which had been swept away on that road. The mail was subjected to great inconvenience, being obliged to head many of the creeks, and communication with a market was almost impossible. It seemed, therefore, likely that the Government, in authorising the necessary expenditure, would be able to give some such employment as that to which the hon. member referred. With regard to the road referred to in the resolutions, the hon. Minister remarked that it seemed more than probable that the Government would take the earliest opportunity of calling upon the House to make the necessary provision for its construction. Before the Government felt warranted in asking the House for a considerable expenditure on this new line of road, it would seem proper to attend to such wants on the old roads as those to which he had referred. (Hear, hear.) It was possible that both objects might be accomplished. (Hear, hear.) The Government seeing the miserable state of the roads in that part of the country where the flood had prevailed, had felt it right to anticipate, to some extent, the vote which they would shortly have to ask the House to pass for another road of very important character—that from the Clyde to Braidwood. They thought they would be fully sustained by the House in authorising an expenditure at each end of the road of £150; but from information they had just received, it appeared that this sum would fall far short of the amount required. Without the erection of four bridges the road would be almost useless for the purpose of traffic. The Government would offer no objection to the motion.

Mr. WILSON corroborated the statements of the hon. Minister for Lands in reference to the impassability of the Clyde road. He believed the sum of money authorised would fall far short of the amount required to put the road in a proper state of repair. The traffic was increasing, and as the road was on the nearest way to the Snowy River diggings, he had no doubt it would continue to increase. He thought the Government would be quite justified in anticipating the Estimate. The hon. gentleman also bore testimony to the roads from Shoalhaven to Goulburn, Numba to Ulladulla, and Araluen to Braidwood.

Mr. GRAY was glad to hear the Secretary for Lands say that the Government was anxious to make the road from Shoalhaven to Goulburn, as well as to repair that between Ulladulla and Shoalhaven, as he could bear testimony to its present impassable character. But whilst he was anxious to have these roads put in repair, he did not wish to see money expended where the expenditure would not prove advantageous. He had ridden over the road from Shoalhaven to Goulburn along Mr. Surveyor Rowland's line, and he had serious doubts as to whether a practicable road could ever be made there; and as to the land said to be in that locality, he could only say that from what he saw of it, he would be very sorry to select any of it, even at 5s. an acre. He advised the Government to wait and see if any applications were sent in for land in that locality before they go to the trouble of surveying land that after all might not be purchased. He said this because, judging from the reports of some surveyors upon land that he himself was acquainted with, many of them seemed to him to be utterly incompetent to judge of what was really good agricultural land, and what was not. On this road, too, he had noticed that there was a rise of some 1300 feet within the distance of two miles, and he had considerable doubt as to whether this ascent could be got over. He was not opposed to the formation of the road, because the opening of it would benefit him much more than it would many of those who called out loudest for it, but he did not wish to see the public money expended unless that expenditure could be made in an advantageous manner. The old roads required to be repaired most assuredly; but let the Government have every possible information before they formed new ones.

Mr. EGAN said it must be gratifying to him and his hon. friend the member for the Southern Gold-fields, to find that they had suggested a sum that would have been just sufficient to put the Clyde road in a proper state of repair; and that the Government had now found out that the sum to which they had limited themselves was not sufficient for the purpose intended. However it was a further gratification to find that any additional amount required would be furnished. But the Government having proceeded to repair these roads, he wanted to hear from them something about the roads a hundred and fifty miles further to the southward, which were known to be impassable from the late floods, and which also required to be put in repair. In his opinion, before any expense was incurred for the formation of new roads, the old ones ought to be put in a passable state. And with regard to the surveyors in the district he represented, no matter how urgently a surveyor was required, none was ever to be found, and though representations to that effect had been made to the head of the Survey Department, nothing ever came of them, as that official had always replied that he could take notice of nothing but direct charges. To show the extent to which the evil had gone, he might mention that there were parties in his district who had been applying for land for the last three years past, and could not get it. Now, however, that the Government had to turn its attention to the roads on the coast line, he hoped that they would be careful to look to the efficiency of the persons appointed to the performance of the duty of surveyors. What he conceived to be the great evil of the present system was keeping the surveyor too long in one district, by which a system of favouritism was engendered, and he advised that after a certain time in one district, the surveyor should be removed to another.

Mr. FORSTER said that the Bench at Moruya had been communicated with, by the Government, to make the necessary repairs to the roads after the floods; and his impression was that the Bench at Eden had also been written to on the same subject. He was not, however, certain about the latter.

Mr. GARRETT in reply said, that he required the Government to take no action in the matter until the report of Mr. Surveyor Rowland was on the table of the House. From what he knew of that gentleman he was aware that anything he reported could be fully relied upon. He was a man very much in request in the district where he was now engaged; and he was also aware that if there was any difficult work to be undertaken, Mr. Surveyor Rowland was the man who was always sent off by the department to do it; and whatever that gentleman's report stated might be relied upon by the House. If they looked at this road, as a means of communication of only thirty-five miles between the navigable waters of the Shoalhaven and Goulburn, they must see how great an advantage opening that road must be, not merely to the people of Goulburn, but to the inhabitants of the higher districts. He had no fear that the road could not be made, for he had seen the gradients on it, and they were not more severe than those on many other roads of the colony. He left the matter to be decided solely by what appeared in the report; and would assure hon. members that he was by no means desirous of expending the public money unless it could be done in a manner profitable to the country.

The motion was put and carried.

BILL WITHDRAWN.

On the motion of Mr. MORRIS the Revenue and Audit Bill was ordered to be discharged from the paper.

TANNERS' AND CURRIERS' BILL.

Mr. PARKES, in moving the second reading of the said bill, said he expected to be met with some opposition on the ground of sanitary reform. (Hear, hear.) But he would premise by stating that he was as much in favour of every measure for the due sanitary provision for large cities as any hon. member of this House, or as any person in this community. In carrying out sanitary arrangements for the furtherance of the public health, however, when we had to interfere with private property, he thought the Legislature must be very cautious, and that unless an undeniable case of necessity was made out they ought not in any way to interfere to the detriment of private interests or of public enterprise. As in this case he desired to do nothing that should be in any degree prejudicial to the public health, or to any public interest, he would be as candid and as clear in stating the case as he possibly could. How this matter came to be placed in his hands was as follows. He had been applied to as one of the members for the division of Sydney ... from those manufacturers. Their number was only three—Messrs. Wilshire, of George-street South, Mr. Pawley, of Bourke-street, and Mr. Begg, now carrying on the business established by Mr. Hercules Watt in Phillip-street. These gentlemen, it would be recollected, had petitioned the House to be exempt from the operation of the Act which ought to have come into force on the 1st of January last. They then applied to him by their solicitor to take charge of the bill for exempting them from the operation of this Act. He had taken several days to consider whether he could undertake this duty or not, and made every enquiry within his power whether the business of a tanner and currier was really prejudicial to health. He examined several works of authority, and also many of the Imperial statutes, to see what had been done at home with regard to these manufactories, and he found that as far as he could discover, there had been no legislation of the character which was contained in the statute 13 Victoria No. 24, respecting these particular manufactories. The history of tanners being placed in this position was as follows:—In the year 1848, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the expediency of removing the slaughter-houses beyond the city of Sydney; they examined twenty-seven witnesses, including many persons who had great experience of the city, and who were very competent in all respects to form a correct opinion on the subject. Throughout their evidence there was not one word as to the necessity for removing the manufactories which his motion contemplated. In the report as first drafted, he was informed that there was not one single word as to removing tanners and curriers from the city, but on the suggestion of a member of the committee one word was interpolated after the report was framed, or rather the two words—"and tanners" so that the report recommended an amendment of the Police Act for the removal of the pigs "and tanners" from the city. Why tanners should be thus coupled with pigs, it was rather difficult to understand. (Laughter.) In the year 1850 the Act 13th Victoria, No. 24, was passed; in the 7th clause it made provision for tanners to remove with other nuisances from the City of Sydney. Now, as he had stated, he had examined the sanatory statutes of the United Kingdom, to see if any similar provision was contained there, believing that Imperial legislation had attained to as great perfection on that subject as any country in the world. He had referred to the Nuisances Removal Act, to the Board of Health Act, to the Diseases Prevention Act, and to the Public Health Act under which the Board of Health was established; and in none of these great sanitary statutes was there a single word affecting the business of the tanner or the currier. He had looked through Chadwick's sanitary reports very industriously to see whether anything was said about those businesses, but he could not find anything. There was, however, a reference made to them in one of the sub-inspector's reports upon the town of Birmingham, in which it was stated that they were not complained of as nuisances by the neighbours, and were not found detrimental to health. And even while that report alluded to the objectionable business of a knacker—that is, a slaughterer of old and worn-out horses for dogs' meat, which was still carried on in the heart of that great town—it contained no recommendation in favour of their removal. Now in this particular case—the case of these tanners and curriers in Sydney. We had a petition from the tanners themselves, complaining that the words, with reference to them, were improperly introduced into the report; that their business formed no part of the inquiry by the committee appointed in 1848, and that throughout the evidence taken before that committee, there was not a single word affecting these particular businesses. After this bill had been introduced, he received a letter from a person in the town of Windsor, asking him whether a petition in favour of the bill would be of any use if forwarded from that town. He (Mr. Parkes) replied, informing his correspondent, that the Act, which his bill sought to amend, had no reference to any town beyond Sydney, and that it in no way concerned the town of Windsor. Notwithstanding that answer, his correspondent, who carried on the business of a tanner in Windsor, got up a petition which was signed by upwards of sixty persons, including all the immediate neighbours of his business, stating that they considered his business was in no way detrimental to the public health nor a nuisance to them. In a letter accompanying the petition his correspondent stated that though he had been informed that the Act in question in no way affected Windsor, yet that if enforced in Sydney it might eventually be applied to the country towns. He had to-day presented a petition from Mr. Pawley, signed by the whole of the persons in his immediate neighbourhood in Bourke-street, stating that they considered his business in no way prejudicial to their health or comfort. He had presented another petition signed by Mr. Begg (the person who now carried on the business founded by Mr. Watt,) and another petition to the same effect was signed by most of the people in the immediate neighbourhood of his establishment. Now they all knew that in itself the process of tanning instead of having a prejudicial influence upon health really had a disinfecting influence; and it was said that during the great plague of London the parts most free from the pestilence were those in the neighbourhood of tanneries. Now, he contended, that unless it could be established beyond the possibility of a doubt that these businesses were of an injurious character, it would be a gross interference with private interests, and a spoliation of private property for the Legislature to compel these persons to remove outside the boundaries of the city. If, on the other hand, it could be established that they had an injurious effect upon public health no consideration of private interest ought to arrest their banishment. If it could be shown clearly and satisfactorily that for the sake of the public health these persons should remove their property outside the city, then he admitted they ought to be removed. But he ventured to say no such step had ever been taken in the United Kingdom, and it would be exceedingly difficult to show that these businesses were really of such a character as to make this exception against their interests. In dealing with a matter of this kind they ought to consider how desirable it was that no discouragement should be offered to the employment of capital in the manufacture of the country. If, as it must be admitted it was, necessary to encourage manufacturing businesses in the colony they ought to pause long before they took any step that would tend to retard the employment of capital in that way. Believing that this colony was likely to become a great manufacturing country in future years, he conceived and maintained that it would be advisable that no course of action should be adopted by the Legislature, which would have a damaging effect upon those important interests. Now, when this Act was passed there were four large establishments carrying on the business of tannery and curriery. Messrs. Hall and Alderson had since removed outside the city, but only a few yards beyond the limits; and he believed that Mr. Alderson had waited upon one of the members for West Sydney (the hon. Minister for Lands), and had made some representation to him which that hon. gentleman understood to be unfavourable to this bill. But Mr. Alderson, whose establishment was just outside the city boundary, had placed it within the municipality of Redfern, and had been indicted for a nuisance by that body, so that he was now just as anxious for the passing of this bill as any one of the three tanners still within the city, and had urged upon him (Mr. Parkes) the necessity of getting the bill passed. He saw municipalities rising up in all directions, and persons carrying on such businesses as these, if still subjected to the injustice of the bill in Sydney, would be hunted out of every part of the country. This, no doubt, was the reason why the people of Richmond and Windsor had petitioned for the passing of the bill, in which they had no immediate interest. The business of Mr. Pawley, he believed, had been established for twenty-seven years; the business of Mr. Watt, now carried on by Mr. Begg in Phillip-street, had been established about thirty years; the business of Mr. Wilshire had been established for more than half a century. He had made a careful inquiry, and he was quite sure that during the long period these various persons had been engaged in these businesses, no complaints had been made by the neighbours, as to the detrimental effects of their particular manufacture. In the case of two of them, as he had just stated, petitions were sent in from the whole neighbourhood to that effect. In the face of these things he could not conceive how the Legislature could refuse to assent to this bill to except these manufacturers from the effect of the Act 14 Vic., c. 24, more especially when it was considered that that act would in no way affect other operations which where really dangerous to the public health, for instance, persons could still go on packing raw hides for exportation, as there was nothing to prevent them from doing that, although hon. members must be aware this was much more injurious to public health than such businesses as the one he was alluding to. But there were two distinct businesses included in this prohibition—that of the tanner and that of the currier. That of a currier was no more harmful than that of a carpenter, a shoemaker, or saddler. The only branch of the business which could be at all considered as dangerous was that of tanning; and in that case the testimony of scientific and medical men were in favour of the harmlessness of that particular manufacture. He had already stated that he was as anxious for the preservation of the public health as man could possibly be, and ever since he had taken an interest in public affairs, he had been an advocate in every sanitary movement; but he must feel completely satisfied that such an act as this was really necessary for the public health before he consented to lend the sanction of the Legislature for an interference with private businesses. He maintained that the proper principle was that where it was necessary for the public health that any particular private operation should be interfered with no consideration should weigh against the amount of Legislative action requisite to carry out that object; but that they should in no case wantonly, recklessly, and thoughtlessly interfere unless such necessity was made apparent beyond denial or doubt. In this case he believed it had not. Nor did he think that in any country a practice could be adduced that would lend sanction to the legislation which he now sought to amend. If hon. members would refer to the committee's report and evidence, out of which the exclusion of these particular persons arose was carried without any reference to these two businesses, they would find that, although when the report was framed, these two words were interpolated, not one of the twenty-seven witnesses examined even alluded to these particular trades. They could see that there was no question of sanitary provision involved in the passage of the present bill, but that it was only to prevent much injury being done to persons who had nearly all their capital invested in these manufactures, the removal of which would involve the disruption of arrangements that had been in existence for a long time, thus bringing about considerable losses. He trusted the House would consent to read this bill a second time, as it would not interfere with the proper object of the legislation it was intended to amend, but only excepted some persons from the operation of it, whose business had never been proved to be prejudicial to the public health.

Mr. PLUNKETT felt it his duty to oppose this bill. They were not now called upon to enact a law against tanners and curriers carrying on business in the city, that had been enacted many years ago. He recollected that the alteration in the bill which included these two businesses, was suggested by the late Mr. Nichols, and adopted by the whole House as a great improvement. As to the petitions of persons living in the neighbourhood of these manufactories, all knew very well how good-natured neighbours generally were, and it was not to be wondered at that they expressed opinions against the harm they were supposed to do to the public health. But he would ask any man with a nose to say whether it was comfortable—whether it was conducive to a comfortable habitation to have a tanyard in his neighbourhood. As you passed a tanyard, and there was one very near here, and one also on Brickfield-hill, the nose informed you that you had come in its neighbourhood. And he believed that those persons who lived near them suffered great inconvenience. The Act was passed as far back as the year 1849, more than ten years ago, and provided that the business of tanners and curriers should not be newly established or carried on within the limits of the city. So that after the passing of this Act the trade was prohibited altogether from being newly established. The Act then went on to give notice that all those who were established before that time should remove their business after the 1st of January, 1860, or they would be liable to a fine of £50. Now this Act gave those parties nearly eleven years' notice, and that, he thought, was ample notice to enable them to transfer their place of business without the limits of the city. Whether any parties had determined to act in opposition to this law he knew not, but if they did after the 1st of January, 1860, they were liable to a penalty. And, he thought, it came with bad grace for them to ask after the time had passed to repeal these two words of the section. He must remind the House he had the honour of presenting a petition from the soap boilers and tallow melters; that if this law be repealed in the case of the tanners and curriers it should be repealed with regard to them. They would feel themselves aggrieved if the tanners and curriers were relieved, and they were not also relieved; therefore, as they were all in the same category, the soap-boilers, and all those persons associated with tanners and curriers, they should be entitled to relief, and the House should hold the scales of justice equally between these persons. It was not because a few tanners had more interest in the House than the tallow-melters that they were to interfere with the law. Now whether it was the case that tannery was not injurious to health, he was not prepared to say. It might be, as the hon. member said, corrective to health; it might keep off the plague and other diseases, but certainly it rendered one's home uncomfortable, and was unpleasant to the passengers going along the streets as much as tallow melters or soap boilers. He therefore hoped the House would not pass a bill that would be an excess of legislation. The Act had been in force since the time he had mentioned and they had no petitions presented against it, although the legislature had been sitting every year since the Act passed. But if this Act be passed it would be fairly to ... the other parties concerned if the entire ... be not repealed. He recollected that some persons who were established in the business had petitioned and their case was considered; but the legislature did not give way, but obliged them to go beyond the town. He forgot the names of the persons, but they were probably the same persons to whom the hon. member alluded as having removed to Redfern. The town did not extend so far as that when this Act was passed in 1849. Now, although it had been stated that no English Act contained this provision against tanners and curriers, they would find that several sections of this Act were taken from the English Act.

Mr. PARKES: The hon. member was quite right with the exception of tanners and curriers. They would find all the other businesses included in the English Act, but not tanners and curriers.

Mr. PLUNKETT continued: That might be so. Then he could only say that tanners and curriers were included here, after the gravest deliberation, and they had had notice for eleven years, therefore he did not think they had anything to complain of. At this time of day he thought it was too late for the hon. member to make such an inequality in the law, as it affected tanners. Whether the business was wholesome or not, was not the question, but there was no doubt that it was an offensive trade. It was an eye-sore in the city, and he did hope that the country members who might not be so materially interested in it as those who resided in the towns would be no party to this excess of legislation. The law was a good law, and he quite agreed with the hon. member that where the public interest and private interest came into collision, private interest must give way. If these persons considered they were unjustly dealt with, they had slept in their own interest, and after ten years he thought if the House introduced this bill now, he would feel it his duty in committee to have the law amended as regards soap boilers, and all other persons affected, so that they would be put on the same footing as the tanners and curriers, and would be exempted from the operation of the law also. It would not be even-handed justice if they made fish of the one and flesh of the other. He should oppose the bill.

Mr. LUCAS should vote for the bill to be referred to a select committee, and that the words "to tanners and" be struck out. He thought it would be a very bad precedent to except tanners and curriers from the operation of the existing Act, and that to do so would be a very great act of injustice to soap-boilers and others,—who, in consequence of the provisions of the Act referred to, had moved their places of business out of the city. He considered the trade of a tanner quite as objectionable as the others excepted to.

Mr. FORSTER said that the speech of the hon. member (Mr. Parkes) had called upon the House to set aside a statute which had been in force for several years, but that the hon. member had not shewn sufficient grounds for them to do so. He thought the better course for the hon. member to follow would be to refer the matter to a select committee. If the select committee in the case should come to the conclusion that the present state of the law was wrong, it would then be time to take steps to alter it as now proposed. Sufficient information had not yet been laid before the House to justify it in assenting to the proposed change in the law. The trades of tanners and curriers were sufficiently offensive to warrant their continued exclusion from the city. Whether the public health was, or was not thereby injured, was another matter; the fact could not be denied that they were offensive. He should suggest that the bill be referred to a select committee. He had intended, before he had heard the hon. member's speech to have voted against the bill, but, after what he had heard, should be prepared to vote for the course which he had mentioned.

Mr. PARKES said, if he might be permitted at that stage of proceedings, he would beg leave to state to the House that he had not the slightest objection to the bill being referred to a select committee. If any hon. member made such a motion he should be prepared to support it.

Mr. M'ARTHUR said that the hon. member had relieved him of a difficulty, inasmuch as he thought that they should not assent to the alteration of the law without sufficient cause shewn. The hon. member had made enquiries as to the opinions of those who lived in the neighbourhood where there were tanneries, and had heard them not objected to. His (Mr. M'Arthur's) enquiries had met with a different result. He had heard them generally complained of.

Mr. BLACK'S object in rising was to state a few of his reasons for opposing the bill. Seeing that we had in Sydney noxious smells in great abundance we ought to take care and not run any risk of promoting the increase of anything so objectionable. He was unable, he must admit, to understand, since soap boilers were turned out of the city, why tanners were to be excepted. Great expense had been gone to with regard to the slaughter-houses, the end and object of which had been their entire removal from the city; and we should, he thought, be acting with inconsistency if soap-boilers were by law excluded and tanners were not. In a sanitary point of view the carrying on of such a business must be held to be injurious, as already settled by the law, until better proof were adduced to the contrary. In the suburbs the business had been strongly objected to—for instance in the municipality of Redfern—and he put it to the House whether, if considered to be injurious, even there, outside Sydney, it was not still more objectionable in the city itself. Besides he could not help thinking that those persons who, in order to comply with the previous Act, had removed their businesses, would feel aggrieved, if others who were carrying on proscribed trades were to be allowed to follow them notwithstanding the proclamation of the Act. He had heard such persons state that if such an Act were passed, they would feel they had an equitable claim for compensation. He thought it was hardly to be expected that without further enquiry the House would support this bill. Under the information obtained by a select committee it was possible something might be done to relieve those persons who were carrying on the business, but he feared that no report could say that the business of a tanner and currier could be carried on without great offence, and without considerable danger to the public health. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BROUGHTON said that the hon. mover had stated that no fault had been found with any of these establishments. Perhaps it would be impossible to prove they had ever been detrimental to health, but they had been proved nuisances. He remembered that several informations had been filed against establishments in Elizabeth street for carrying on the business. An action had been instituted against Mr. Begg, by Mr. Chambers, but he did not succeed in having the nuisance removed, because it was held that as it was there before his time, he went to it, and was bound to endure it. Then, with regard to the establishment of the Messrs. Wilshire, a conviction had taken place, and the nuisance had to be removed. These were two cases of two establishments indicated for producing injurious and offensive smells. As they had legislated on this subject for ten years, and given ample time to those persons to remove from the city, it was now too late to be called upon to rescind a decision come to by a previous legislation. There was one great hardship involved in the removal of these establishments. He alluded to the case of Mr. Pawley, who had been 25 years a tanner and currier, and was a man advanced in years with a large family. To insist upon his removal, would be to ruin him. If it were found necessary that these establishments should be removed, then the owners were fairly entitled to compensation. Throughout the length and breadth of the city, it was desired that these establishments should be removed, and he should not object to the bill being referred to a select committee.

Mr. ROBERTS believed that when the Act was passed, it must have been considered that these trades were offensive in their nature and injurious to public health. The bill itself was not sufficiently comprehensive, for their was an Act passed to amend the first Act in 1850, the provisions of which ought to be modified and repealed also. Having considerable experience in prosecutions under this Act, he thought it would be monstrous to enact that the different trades enacted in it should not be carried out. Many attempts had been made by many individuals to earn an honest livelihood, but prosecutions were instituted, they were fined and the nuisances were abated. Those persons who had not been prosecuted ought to be, for it was illegal to carry on the business of a tanner and currier in the city. He was at a loss to discover why an inroad should be made upon legislation. It was not to be supposed that ten years ago there was any hasty legislation, because they had the Act of 1849 amended by the Act of 1850. It would be a monstrous injustice to respect the supposed rights of a few individuals, when others had suffered in times past for having carried on trades considered to be offensive. He would support the amendment for referring the matter to a select committee, and thought it would be dangerous to adopt any other course.

Mr. BYRNES proposed that the bill be referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Atkinson, Broughton, Sir D. Cooper, Dickson, Jenkins, Lucas, Nott, Parkes, and Pemell.

Mr. GORDON said it appeared to him that the introduction of this bill was altogether out of place. That portion of the bill which it was sought to repeal was assented to on the 12th October, 1849, and the parties now carrying on the trades enumerated in that Act were liable to be prosecuted. He could not understand the object of the bill unless it was to give special advantages to tanners and curriers. He intended to vote against the second reading of the bill, and also against its being referred to a select committee.

Mr. GARRETT thought there was an additional reason why this bill should be thrown out. If it were sent to a select committee and afterwards passed, they might expect claims for compensation to be sent in of no ordinary amount.

Mr. OAKES hoped the bill would be referred to a select committee. He found that the most important clauses of the original bill were passed by a House of sixteen members, and many of the most important provisions by the casting vote of the chairman.

Mr. PLUNKETT said, whatever were the divisions on the first Act, he found the same clauses enacted in an amended Act, and then, instead of giving them ten years, as the first Act proposed, they were limited to 1856, and those who since that year had carried on any of the trades enumerated had rendered themselves liable to penalties not exceeding £50. Compensation now was quite out of the question. He should not vote, therefore, for referring the bill for consideration to a select committee.

Mr. WINDEYER said that, seeing that no prosecutions had taken place under this act, it was only reasonable to suppose that the occupation had not been found injurious to health, and that this was the reason why the law had become a dead letter.

Mr. PLUNKETT: No, the public have not done their duty.

Mr. WINDEYER: But if they had not done it, and the business had been at all disagreeable, the parties in the neighbourhood would soon have taken the matter into their own hands and have had them removed; but instead of that these very parties had petitioned the House to allow the establishments to remain. Again, on looking over the evidence appended to the report, he saw not one word in it against the tanners and curriers, and it appeared that these words would have been slipped in during the passage of the bill through committee unknown to the parties most interested. He saw no reason why the bill should not be sent to a select committee, unless, indeed, the opponents of this bill were afraid of enquiry. He had taken great pains to enquire into this subject, and he had found that instead of being an unhealthy occupation, it was one that was remarkably conducive to health—the antiseptic qualities of the tan removing any evil connected with the other parts of the business.

Dr. LANG would vote for sending the bill to a select committee, partly because it was one that affected the interests of a numerous class of citizens, and partly because there was not sufficient evidence before the House as to the effect of such branches of business upon the health of the community. He quite agreed that the law having been allowed to remain so long unacted on, showed that there must have been something radically wrong in it, and that therefore it had been tacitly permitted to become obsolete.

Mr. LODER would vote against the second reading of the bill, but would not object to sending the bill to a select committee. As to this business becoming a nuisance, that was in a great measure owing to whether the premises on which it was conducted were kept in a cleanly state or not. And the same thing that was said of the healthiness of the tanners' business might be said of that of butchering, for he had heard it argued that that also was a healthy pursuit. Thus, if one trade was to be favoured, the other would have to be so also. However, by sending the bill to a select committee, the House would be put in possession of further information.

Mr. PARKES replied, and said that since this debate had been commenced he had taken the trouble of looking through the list of members of that House, and had found that there was not one single representative of the manufacturing interests with a seat in that House. It was all very well for hon. members to talk of banishing two manufactories from the city, but it was not so easy for them to give any respectable proof why it should be done; and he would appeal to the House whether there had been any tittle of evidence or of argument to show why this injurious or unnecessary law should have been introduced. The arguments that had been used amounted to this, that because the Act in question had been passed twelve years ago, it should not be altered now. If that argument were valid, what became of all our boasted reforms, which consisted chiefly of altering the laws passed by our predecessors? We were told that these people had slept on their rights. But the fact was, they thought they had been dealt with in a most treacherous way by this committee, and they petitioned at the time. They considered that as the committee had been appointed for a very different purpose, and as they had not been allowed to give evidence, they had been condemned in a secret manner. They still believed that the introduction of this business into the Act was the result of personal spite towards one of their number. He would contend that the business of a shoemaker was quite as offensive to the olfactory nerves as that of a currier, and he could not see why, if the Legislature perpetrated this Act, they should not in the same unscrupulous exercise of power banish

every man who was struggling to establish a manufactory here. It was very short-sighted and unwise to interfere in this manner. Looking at the absence of means of employment for the rising generation we should guard against such class legislation as this —class legislation of the most odious description. For unless you could prove it was necessary to exclude these persons for the protection of the public health, it was class legislation. To carry out this exclusion would, as had been shown, be positive ruin in one case, and in another, where the establishment had existed for more than fifty years and was very extensive, the consequences would be very serious to the proprietors. He trusted that the amendment for referring the matter to a select committee would be carried. He was sure that if the real interests of the public were consulted his bill would be passed by the House.

Mr. JENKINS would have thought from the hon. member's speech that he approved of the representation of practical interests and not of population merely; perhaps he might ultimately come round to that position. He (Mr. Jenkins) thought this was a matter which called for enquiry. He believed that the business referred to had been considered rather a healthy employment than otherwise, and that persons in the neighbourhood of tanyards had grown stronger, and few had gained fat, probably through imbibing some of the effluvia arising from the hides. He, however, would be disinclined to live in the neighbourhood of a tan-yard. He had no objection to the appointment of a select committee, and as he had been asked to sit on that committee, he had readily assented.

The question was put, that the words proposed to be omitted stand part of the question, and a division called for, but there were no tellers for the ayes; and the question being put upon the amendment, it was carried without division.

WESLEY COLLEGE BILL.

Mr. BYRNES moved the second reading of this bill, and explained that its object was to establish an affiliated college in connexion with the University, for the systematic religious training and education of students under the discipline of the Wesleyan Church.

Mr. OAKES seconded the motion.

Mr. FORSTER expressed his intention of opposing some of the provisions, when the bill went into committee.

Mr. M'ARTHUR said the measure had received a careful consideration, and the members of the Wesleyan Church were quite satisfied with its liberality.

Mr. BYRNES explained that what was complained of by the Colonial Secretary was phraseology which must be used if this bill were to become a Wesleyan College Bill.

The motion that the bill be read a second time was carried, and the consideration in committee was fixed for Friday next.

FREIGHT AND CHARGES BILL.

Mr. PARKES stated that he had partly promised Mr. Dalley to take charge of this bill, but since then he found it so objectionable that he could not support it.

On the motion of Mr. FORSTER, who said he moved it *pro forma*, the second reading was fixed for Friday next.

The question was put and carried.

The remaining business was postponed and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes to one o'clock to three o'clock this day.

COMMITTAL OF A MEDICAL MAN FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

(Abridged from the Maitland Mercury.)

On the 20th instant (and by adjournment on the 21st, 22nd, and 23rd), an enquiry took place before Dr. Richard Little, coroner of Scone, touching the death of Bridget Taylor, who had died in child-birth at Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien's house, Kingdom Ponds, in the police district of Scone, before a jury of five.

From the evidence of James Taylor, the husband of deceased, it appeared that he was a carrier and had two teams, with which his wife, himself, and another man were, on the 17th, travelling up country; that about half-past six in the evening his wife, who was in the family way, was taken unwell when near the house of Mr. O'Brien; she was put to bed about eight, and a medical man (Dr. Beamish) brought from Scone; she continued in labour from that hour till half-past one on Sunday afternoon; that then instruments had to be used, but the poor woman died shortly after, without the child being born. It farther appeared that this was not her first confinement, but that deceased had had a child on the 1st October, 1858, on which occasion it had to be perforated by Drs. Hartigan and Bolton, at Black Creek; that Dr. Beamish was requested to bring his instruments, but declined, and had to leave his patient to go and fetch them, having a distance of between seven and eight miles to travel for them; that on being asked whether there was any danger, for if there was he (the husband) would go for another medical man, he said, "Tut tut, man, there is no occasion, for if she remained in the same progressive state she would take no harm for nine days." Powders were given to deceased twice, by the doctor, but they did no good. She died about half-past three on Sunday afternoon, with her head resting on the knee of Rose Cottle, a married woman, then present.

Corroborative testimony was given by Mrs. Hadden and Mrs. Cottle.

Walter Scott deposed: I am a duly qualified medical practitioner, and practice my profession at Murrurundi; I now attend here in consequence of being sent for by the coroner; I have made a *post mortem* examination of the deceased woman, upon whom the present inquiry is being held; I am of opinion that I could have delivered with the forceps; in attending midwifery cases at any distance, I always carry the necessary instruments with me; I am of opinion that the deceased died from exhaustion, consequent upon her not being delivered; had the case been mine, I would not have absented myself for such a long time as Dr. Beamish appears to have done; it is generally the practice, when the use of instruments is required, to call in the aid of a second medical man, if practicable; in a case of emergency, I could have come from my residence in two hours; the distance is seventeen or eighteen miles.

Samuel Stephen Beamish made a statement upon oath to the following effect:—I am a legally qualified medical practitioner; about two in the morning of the 18th instant I was called up by the deceased's husband; he told me his wife was in labour, telling me the place, and that he wanted me immediately; I did not delay hardly five minutes in getting ready; the husband never requested me to bring instruments. Having arrived at the house of the patient, I continued diligently to take charge of the woman, using the usual methods—passing catheter, and using uterine stimulants, &c., up to Sunday morning; I then sent for the husband, and told him I had been some twenty-four hours in charge of his wife, and that I thought it necessary that another medical man should be called in; I said, there is Mr. Little, the coroner, and, I believe, a medical man; I believe he will charge you nothing; I said I had known Mr. Little for two years, having been with him at inquests, &c.; also, that there was another person in Scone who calls himself a medical man, but I don't believe he is qualified; I left, giving strict injunctions to the husband to call for Mr. Little as soon as he thought he was up; I calculated that about the time I should get the message, and be out from Scone, it would be about ten o'clock; I told Taylor to give my compliments to Mr. Little, and tell him that I should be happy to meet him on this case on my return from Scone with the instruments, as I intended to perform an operation; a messenger came to me in Scone about the time I expected to request that I would bring out my instruments, as Mr. Little would be ready to meet me at two o'clock; in that case, I said to the messenger, you must go and fetch my horse—seeing that I could be of no service till two o'clock; on my arriving, not finding Mr. Little, as I expected, I enquired for him, and was told that he was at Scone, or at church; I then proceeded to deliver the woman by forceps, under which operation she sank. I do not recollect being asked by Mrs. Cottle about getting another medical man.

On the 21st, the Coroner's Court met *pro forma*, and was adjourned in order that the testimony of Dr. Thornton, of Muswellbrook, might be taken; the coroner having sent to request that gentleman's attendance.

On the re-assembling of the Court on the 22nd, two or three witnesses were examined, but nothing new elicited.

Dr. Scott, being recalled, said he would not have left the woman for eight or ten hours during her confinement; in his opinion it was not safe practice to delay using the instruments until the patient's strength was thoroughly exhausted.

Dr. Beamish then rose to add to his former statement to the effect that when in the act of delivering the deceased by forceps, on Sunday morning, Mr. Little entered the chamber; I ordered every one out, and requested him to examine the woman in a professional way; he did so, and said the pelvis was slightly deformed; Mr. Little said that under the circumstances he should have adopted the same course as that I had pursued towards the patient; I suggested to Mr. Little that an enquiry should be held in the matter, in consequence of ill-feeling on the spot towards me.

Dr. Little denied in toto the whole allusion of Dr. Beamish, as to meeting him by appointment in this case, or doing as stated by Dr. Beamish.

Augustus Willoughby Thornton, being duly sworn, deposed: I am a duly and legally qualified medical practitioner; I have heard the whole of the proceedings at this inquest, and have this day, in conjunction with Dr. Scott, made a post mortem examination of the deceased; I have found no other traces as to the cause of death except that sworn to by Dr. Scott, viz., exhaustion, upon mature consideration of the case, I consider there has been gross malpractice and negligence; in the first place, the woman should not have been left so long without careful watching when once the second stage of labour had commenced; when the pain began to gradually decrease there was the proper time for interference, provided that ergot of rhie had been duly administered, and had failed in its effects; that the administration of ergot of rhie was improper; that finding the pains were not removed under the use of the ergot, as short a period as possible might be justifiable to procure instruments; but at that stage the symptoms were imminent, and that the operation could be performed, or in a cold state after the cold stage had set, with symptoms of faintness; that in that state it was immaterial what instrument was used, but if there were symptoms of the child being alive the *forceps* should have been first applied; but if symptoms of the child being dead, the operation of craniotomy would have been more advisable, as less dangerous to the mother, danger to the mother being increased by the risk of laceration; from the fact of Dr. Beamish not stating intelligibly what appearances he found on examining the vagina, and the number of times he made an examination during the course of labour, and variety of changes that might have occurred during the course of examination, it is impossible for me to arrive at any other conclusion than that the practice in the interior of this colony, of waiting invariably for a consultation before performing an important operation, is very objectionable, and that a practitioner in midwifery ought to perform these operations by himself; I also object to a midwifery practitioner visiting a case without his instruments, not knowing the state of his patient; with respect to the operation as stated to have been performed, in conjunction with Dr. Scott's deposition that the head of the child was impacted in the pelvis, the instruments used by Dr. Beamish were inappropriate, as from the fact of the child's head being impact, it required diminution instead of increase.

At the close of the evidence of Dr. Thornton, a cross-examination was commenced by Dr. Beamish, in which he allowed his feelings to get the better of him, and for some time the court was in a complete state of uproar.

On the 23rd, the coroner having addressed the jury, they retired for about a quarter of an hour, and returned with a verdict —"That the deceased Bridget Taylor had come by her death from exhaustion, and, from the evidence before them, they considered that Dr. Beamish, through gross negligence, was guilty of manslaughter."

The coroner then committed Dr. B. for trial at the next Criminal Assize Court, to be held in Maitland, 12th March. Bail allowed—himself in £100, two sureties of £50.

BALRANALD.—The Act of Council 2nd Victoria, No. 2, as amended by succeeding enactments, for the regulation of police, removal of nuisances, and alignments of street, has been extended to the township of Hay, in the police district of Balranald.

DEATH RESULTING FROM ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning last a girl, fourteen years of age, named Murphy, daughter of Mrs. Murphy, of the Tradesman's Arms Inn, Campbell-street, Surry Hills, was run over by a horse in Macquarie-lane, near Macquarie-street South. The unfortunate girl lingered until yesterday morning, when she died from the effects of the injuries she had received on Saturday. It is believed that the horse which ran over her belonged to a butcher, and that a boy was riding it at the time. An inquest on the body of the deceased will be held this morning.

HOBART TOWN TIMBER.—Auction sale, this day, at 11 o'clock.—We are requested to remind timber merchants, builders, and others, of Messrs. W. Dean and Co.'s sale, this morning, of Hobart Town joists and quartering, battens, paling, and shingles. Sale to take place on the Patent Slip Wharf, at 11 o'clock. See advertisements.—ADV.

SCOTCH OATS, WATER CASKS, &c.—Buyers to be punctual in their attendance at the sale of oats at Argyle Stores, at 11 o'clock, at the Circular Wharf, at half-past 11 o'clock, water casks, without reserve.—ADV.

DAMAGED TENTS, Serge Shirts, Mole Trousers, Calicoes, Scotch Twill Shirts, &c., this day.—The special attention of the trade is directed to the sale this morning by Mr. Charles Tindale, of the above goods, all suitable for the diggings; sale to commence at half-past 10 o'clock precisely. Also at 11 o'clock, of general drapery, new, just landed, and suitable for the approaching season. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

SHIPPING.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Amos Lawrence, for Guam.
Kestrel, for Adelaide.
Melanie, for South Sea Islands.
Mary and Rose, for Melbourne.
Waratah (s.), for Wide Bay.
Hunter (s.), for Twofold Bay.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Venilia, for Callao; Conradine Lackmann, for Shanghai, via Newcastle; City of Melbourne, for Brisbane; William, for Port Macquarie; Strathallan and Daphne, for London; Comet, for Stewart's Island; Emily Hort, for Port Curtis and Rockhampton; Moa, for Auckland; Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane; Caernarvon, for South Seas; Grafton (s.), for Grafton; Windhover, for South Sea Islands; Lady Denison, for Launceston; Kron Prinds Carl, Achilles, and Isle of France, for Guam.

CLEARANCES.—FEBRUARY 28.

Waratah (s.), 360 tons, Captain H. Knight, for Wide Bay. Passengers—Messrs. G. T. Hassall, O. S. Hassall, Betts, Knull, and 4 in the steerage.

Lady Denison, brig, 129 tons, Captain M'Kinlay, for Launceston. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Gray.

Caernarvon, barque, 222 tons, Captain Eury, for South Seas, in ballast. Passengers—Mr. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Wright.

Isle of France, barque, 312 tons, Captain Ashmore, for Guam. Passengers—Mr. Pritchett, and 2 in the steerage.

Windhover, brig, 207 tons, Captain Church, for South Sea Islands.

COASTERS INWARDS.—FEBRUARY 28.

Jane, Sarah, Emeu, Cambrian Packet, and Ellen, for Brisbane Water, with 2030 baskets shells, 5000 feet timber, 19 bags wheat. Harp, Booroowang, Edward, and Sister, from Newcastle, with 287 tons coals, 75 bags maize; Illalong (s.), from Morpeth, with 116 bales wool, 42 bales hay, 250 bags grain, 64 bags onions, 8 cases eggs, 6 coops poultry, 3 calves, 7 pigs, 4 bales horns.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—FEBRUARY 28.

Sarah, and Ellen, for Brisbane Water; Flying Fish, for Manning River; Pacific, Deva, Wave, Liberty, Caroline, William and Mary, and Goldseeker, for Newcastle; Terrara, for Macleay River.

EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 28.

Lady Denison, for Launceston: 113 chests 120 half-chests 135 boxes tea, Brown and Co.; 50 boxes tea, J. Cohen; 53 tons coal, 6 half-barrels pork, J. M'Kinlay; 6 bales bags, H. H. Beauchamp; 8 bales bags, Barker and Co.; 9 cases bedsteads, 25 cases hams, 3 cases salmon, 10 casks oatmeal, P. Cohen.

Isle of France, for Guam: 400 tons coal, J. C. Malcolm.

Windhover, for South Sea Islands: 29 boxes tobacco, 12 bags sugar, 1 chest tea, 130 boxes pipes, 4 bales hay, 9 packages ironmongery, 10 bags flour, 15 bags biscuit, 12 horses, 200 sheep, 8 bundles muskets, 1 package, R. Towns and Co.; and part of original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

MAILS will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Moa, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR CALLAO.—By the Venelia, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR NEW PLYMOUTH.—By the Shamrock, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR LONDON.—By the Strathallan, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR LAUNCESTON.—By the Lady Denison, this day, at noon, if not underway.

FOR GRAFTON.—By the Grafton (s.), this day, at 5 30 p.m.

FOR BRISBANE.—By the Yarra Yarra (s.), this day, at 5.30 p.m.

FOR AUCKLAND.—By the Breadalbane, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR PORT COOPER.—By the Louis and Miriam, this day, at 6 p.m.

FOR PORT COOPER.—By the Dart, on Thursday, at noon.

FOR LONDON.—By the Daphne, on Thursday, at noon.

CUSTOM HOUSE.—Entered Outwards: February 28.—Vixen, schooner, 121 tons, Captain Bennett, for Brisbane; Albion, schooner, 84 tons, Captain Cummins, for Rockhampton; Alfred, ship, 1200 tons, Captain Casery, for London; Alice, ship, 451 tons, Captain Gadd, for Hongkong.

DEPARTURE OF THE HUNTER (s.).—Yesterday at noon, the Hunter left the Phoenix Wharf for Merimbula, en route for the Snowy, with an excessive complement of passengers, numbering nearly two hundred; some hundreds of persons assembled on the wharf to wish their friends a hearty farewell. The parting scene brought fresh to the recollection of many the late rush to Rockhampton. They all seemed comfortable, and in high spirits. On looking through the crowd on board, we observed many without tools or the slightest preparations for their journey, or without even the remotest idea where they were bound, except it was to a gold-field. As the steamer cleared out three hearty cheers were given, which were responded to from the shore, when the multitude left for their homes.

The City of Sydney arrived at Melbourne early on Tuesday morning.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

February 27.—Native Lass, City of Sydney (s.), from Sydney.

DEPARTURES.

February 27.—Wonga Wonga (s.), Fortune, for Sydney; Viceroy, for Newcastle.

HOBART TOWN.

ARRIVAL.

February 26.—Royal Shepherdess (s.), from Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

February 27.—Tamar, for Melbourne; Pilot, for New Zealand.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURE.

February 27.—Prince Alfred, for Melbourne.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

February 28.—9 a.m., Queenscliff, W., very light, dull, and cloudy.
Albury, E., raining.
Thermometer 68.
Gundagai, N.E., heavy rain.
Yass, S.W., raining.
Thermometer 69.
Goulburn, cloudy, threatening rain.
Bathurst, S.E., cloudy
Barometer 27.850.
Thermometer 68.
Dry bulb 67.
Wet bulb 62.
Newcastle, NE., clear, warm.

NEWCASTLE.

DEPARTURES.

February 27.—Prince Albert, brig, Archer, for Melbourne, with 124 tons coal.
February 28.—Greyhound, Ray, for Hongkong, with 461 tons coal.

SYDNEY HEADS.

	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
Feb. 28.	8 30 a.m.	N.E.	Moderate breeze, and cloudy.
	Noon.	N.E.	Strong ditto, and ditto.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Moderate ditto, and ditto.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

1860. February.		SUN Rises	SUN Sets	HIGH WATER. Morn.	HIGH WATER. After.
29	WEDNESDAY	5 50	6 36	12 35	12 58

The Sydney Morning Herald.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29, 1860.

THE Legislative Assembly met yesterday at twenty-seven minutes past three o'clock.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented a petition in favour of the abolition of State-aid.

Mr. GORDON presented a petition from certain merchants against the Freight and Charges Bill.

Mr. OXLEY presented a petition in favour of the continuance of State-aid.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from Mr. Begg and twenty-one other residents of Phillip-street, against the removal of the tannery in that neighbourhood.

Mr. PARKES presented a similar petition from Mr. Pawley and other residents in Bourke-street, having reference to the tannery in that street.

Mr. BYRNES presented a petition from certain Roman Catholics of Parramatta in favour of State-aid.

A message was received from the Governor-General, in reply to the resolutions on the subject of steam communication via Panama, stating that it would be impossible to carry the resolutions into effect, and that the question in any case could scarcely be dealt with "without reference to the Imperial Government."

Mr. FORSTER said it would be best to indicate the course the Government intended to take in this matter. The message just received had his entire concurrence. If a bill were brought in to carry out the resolutions agreed to by the House, it must be brought in by some member not of the Government, and he should oppose it.

Another message was received respecting the slip of disputed territory between this colony and South Australia.

Mr. PARKES presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Goulburn in favour of the bill to abolish State-aid.

Several questions were put to Ministers and replied to, and new notices of motion were given.

On the motion of Mr. CAPE a return was ordered, showing the proposed expenditure on the different roads of the colony.

Mr. HOSKINS moved that the House adjourn. He made this motion to enable the Colonial Secretary to explain the course he intended to take after the late defeat of the Government. He considered it would not be right to proceed with the public business without some such explanation.

Mr. FORSTER: This was a private day, and if private members preferred adjourning instead of going on with the business, he did not think the Ministers could entertain any objection. If the motion were carried, he should regard it simply as a motion for adjournment, and take no other notice of it. To-morrow was a Government day, when the Government would be prepared to state what they intended to do.

Mr. JONES: If anything were wanting to show the unfitness of the Ministers for their position, it would be the idle and ill-timed remarks of the hon. member. He should vote against the adjournment, and allow the Ministers to take their own course; but he was sure if they had taken the advice of the most valuable of their own supporters, they would not have been counselled to take the course they seemed to have decided upon.

Mr. PIDDINGTON thought that, in the present state of the business, the Ministers were entitled to the thanks of the public for retaining their seats. There were other important bills before the public, and he thought they were right in taking the sense of the House upon them.

Mr. PARKES contended that it was impossible for Ministers to hold their present positions with advantage to the public. There were two courses open to them—to resign or dissolve the Assembly.

Mr. ARNOLD took a similar view. He hoped the motion for adjournment would be withdrawn, but if it were passed he should feel bound to vote for it.

Mr. HODGSON was glad Ministers intended to keep their places.

Sir DANIEL COOPER thought Ministers had only one cause before them, but was willing to wait another day for their explanation, if that were more agreeable to them.

Mr. DICKSON thought Ministers, after the late defeat, had only one course to pursue.

Mr. ROBERTSON said, no preceding Ministry would have humbled themselves to take the course now proposed to be taken, and he trusted no succeeding Ministry would do so. As to a dissolution, the Ministers would not venture upon that, or they would lose their own seats.

Mr. FAUCETT hoped the motion for adjournment would be withdrawn, and that the business would be allowed to go on.

Mr. DARVALL thought they might indulge the Ministers in another day for their promised explanation. But as that explanation was admitted to be due, the House must insist upon it.

After some further remarks from Mr. ROBERTS, Mr. GORDON, Mr. GRAY, and Mr. HOSKINS in reply, the motion was by leave withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. ASHER an address was agreed to for correspondence relating to the incorporation of the town of Albury.

On the motion of Mr. CAPE, an address was agreed to for correspondence relating to a new compilation of the colonial statutes.

On the motion of Mr. BYRNES, addresses were agreed to for returns showing various particulars of the expenses and present state of the opened lines of railway.

On the motion of Mr. PARKES a report from the select committee on the case of John Malley was referred to the Governor-General for consideration.

On the motion of Mr. WINDEYER, certain documents of the Legislative Council of 1854, relating to the establishment of the Sydney Grammar School were referred to the committee now sitting to enquire into the working of that institution.

Several petitions were ordered to be printed.

The other notices of motion were either postponed or withdrawn.

Mr. PARKES moved that the Tanners and Curriers Bill be now read a second time. He contended that there was no necessity shown for the removal of these manufacturers. In none of the recent Imperial Acts, which together formed the most perfect sanitary legislation in the world, were tanners and curriers included amongst obnoxious trades to be excluded from towns and cities. In the present case, when a committee was appointed in 1848 to enquire into the expediency of removing the slaughter-houses and other acknowledged nuisances, though twenty-seven witnesses were examined, not a single word of evidence was produced against the trades of tanners and curriers, which he believed in no way prejudicially affected the public health. The persons residing in the immediate neighbourhood of these manufactories had petitioned the House, stating that they did not regard them as a nuisance. And who could be more competent judges?

Mr. PLUNKETT opposed the motion. These persons had already had eleven years to remove their nuisances. If they were not now removed, and this bill were allowed to go into committee, he should move amendments to permit soap boilers and tallow melters to remain also.

Mr. LUCAS had no objection to the trade of currier, but thought tanners ought to be removed outside the city.

Mr. FORSTER thought the *onus probandi* of proving that these businesses were not of a prejudicial character was cast on the mover. It appeared to him that the fairest course would be to refer the bill to a committee.

Mr. PARKES explained that he had no objection to a committee.

Mr. M'ARTHUR was in favour of a committee.

Mr. BLACK should not oppose inquiry on the subject.

Mr. BROUGHTON said it was within his recollection that both the tanneries of Mr. Pawley and of the Messrs. Wilshire had been indicted as a nuisance.

Mr. ROBERTS was opposed to the bill.

Mr. BYRNES moved that it be referred to a select committee, to take evidence on the subject.

Mr. GORDON and Mr. GARRETT should vote against both the bill and the motion for a committee.

Mr. OAKES was in favour of the committee. By referring to the Votes and Proceedings of 1849 he found many of the clauses of the Act complained of were passed when only sixteen members were present.

Dr. LANG was in favour of the committee.

Mr. LODER did not object to enquiry, but felt opposed to the bill.

Mr. JENKINS was in favour of enquiry.

The bill was then referred for the consideration of a select committee without division.

On the motion of Mr. BYRNES the Wesley College Bill was read a second time.

The other orders were postponed, and the House adjourned at twenty-five minutes before 1 o'clock till 3 o'clock this day.

OUR readers will have noticed that a number of gentlemen have associated to establish a Ragged School in the city of Sydney. Without any great partiality for the name, we are fully convinced that the thing itself is greatly required.

The late inquiries, which have been stimulated partly by a committee now sitting, and of which a report, we understand, will be shortly presented, have led to the painful conviction that there are a large number of persons, of from ten to sixteen years of age, who are under no control; whose subsistence is precarious; who oscillate between destitution and crime,—who sleep often in the open air—who, if they have relatives, receive from them but little attention, and pay them but little respect, and who are often found in the hands of the police, or in the various places of punishment. To permit this state of things to go on is sheer madness. We are not of those who throw contempt upon labours which have a distant direction. We have long known that the very people who are most active in extending the blessings of Christianity or civilisation to remote places, and who sympathise with the sufferings and sorrows of mankind in other lands, are just those to whom we must appeal, and to whom we shall not appeal in vain, in behalf of the Arabs and Bohemians of our streets. These need some strong arm to arrest as well as some kindly voice to instruct and soothe them.

We have two institutions which give relief to that numerous class of children who have no friends or home. The Benevolent Asylum receives many, but we regret to know that the accommodation has been utterly inadequate. The numbers far exceed what the building is calculated to hold, although a draft of fifty has been made from that institution to the Destitute Children's Asylum.

After a personal examination of every ward and every arrangement of the Benevolent Asylum we acquit the committee, and especially the master, of neglect. Everything there showed an attention to cleanliness such as it would be most fortunate if we could observe in the ordinary cottages of the poor. The food was of a quality on which anyone might have been willing to dine, and was certainly sufficient in quantity. But the want of room, and the consequent intermixture of inmates, without proper regard to classification, is a very great evil, and one that presses with special force upon the poor children in the establishment. There is, indeed, a group upon whom the eye could scarcely rest without a feeling of despair—diseased and miserable, some scarcely preserving the characteristics of our race.

It is only by visiting such establishments that those in comfortable circumstances know what is the real condition of large portions of their fellow-creatures. It may not be amiss to remember that those children are not all the offspring of persons originally vicious and low and uneducated, but that the changing fortunes of life have placed at the public mercy some who, when that life opened upon them, received all the attention which love and wealth could assure.

The noble institution for the Destitute Children is still not sufficiently large to provide for the number who might fairly claim its aid. The proposal to enlarge the edifice ought, therefore, to be taken into instant consideration. Let the House do what it pleases with reference to questions bearing only upon people who can take care of themselves, but let it not trifle with those who, by the misfortunes of their parents or the providence of GOD, are cast upon the protection and humanity of the country.

An instance has come to our knowledge which shows how worthy many of those children are of the tenderness they experience. A poor blind boy, thirteen or fourteen years of age, was a few weeks ago in the Benevolent Asylum. On visiting that institution lately we were much struck with his intelligent appearance, and with the air of mild melancholy which his countenance wore. A poor orphan, growing up into life in physical strength, but without the probability of being able to earn his bread. An opportunity having occurred to mention his case to a gentleman who has both the means and the heart to be generous, this led to the proposal to remove the boy from the institution and convey him to England, in order that he might be placed in one of those noble establishments where the blind are instructed, and thus acquire the means of comfort and competence. We are glad to say that few to whom appeals for assistance were made showed an unwillingness to bestow it. The greater part of the expense falls upon Mr. JOY, of Newtown, who has undertaken the responsibility of securing and paying for the admission of this lad into one of the schools for the blind. Before his departure he was permitted to go to the Destitute Children's Asylum, where were many of his former companions. They heard the story of his good fortune, and we are assured *spontaneously* proposed that they should give something out of their little earnings towards his assistance. We have now before us the names of twenty-two contributors mostly at one shilling each, some at eight pence, some at sixpence each, and three at half-a-crown. Among these last is an aboriginal girl who is employed in the kitchen of the establishment, and who having heard of the contribution insisted upon giving her half-a-crown towards the amount—£1 4s. 3d. Of course, had this been the result of any influence other than the simple relation of the facts, its value would have been less. Such an example tends to assure us that in taking charge of these poor neglected boys and girls, and placing them under proper instruction and training, we are sowing seed of which the harvest may be manifold.

We require still another institution beside these. The ragged school meets one phase, but we need some establishment that shall receive boys not under proper control, and train them to useful callings in which their labour may be nearly sufficient to supply their wants. To do so would require the setting apart of fertile land—the erection of sufficient though humble dwellings—and a regular system of teaching and inspection. Such institutions exist in France and in America, as well as England; and if where labour is low, and the competition for employment great, they can be nearly supported by the inmates, what could prevent our providing similar employment for those without a home, without teachers, and without any means of self-elevation. Let it not be supposed that these boys are altogether unworthy. We have heard of instances of struggles against the current of crime and misery really heroic, and in which the premature cares of life have brought out qualities which deserve to be called *great*.

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

BATHURST.

Tuesday, 8 p.m.

THE accounts from the Gilmandyke diggings are of a very contradictory character. About six hundred ounces of gold have been received in town from that place to-day.

During the last few days business has been rather brisk.

In consequence of the late floods and exciting news from the Snowy River, it is expected that there will be a great advance here in the price of wheat and flour.

MELBOURNE.

Tuesday, 7 p.m.

The Phœnix, ship, laden with wool for London, was totally destroyed by fire, in Hobson's Bay, this morning.

The Jockey Club have decided that the Metropolitan Handicap was no race, both horses being over weight. Great dissatisfaction is expressed.

Business remains quiet.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL.—On the premises of Mr. Kirkpatrick, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel, at 11 o'clock, Stock-in-trade of Saddlery.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—On the premises of Mr. Maskell, South Head Road, near Palmer-street, at 11 o'clock, Counter, Fixtures, Show Glasses, Confectionary, Household Furniture, &c.

MESSRS. PEEK AND FOTHERINGHAM.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Land at East Gosford, with Buildings, Land at Parramatta and Campbelltown.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Ladies' Carriage Bags, Portemonnaies, Soaps, Combs, Cutlery; at 12 o'clock, Jewellery and Watches. On the premises, corner of Redfern and George streets at 2 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects; Block of Land, with four Houses.

MESSRS. L. E. THRELKELD AND CO.—At Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.'s Wharf, Lower George-street, at half-past 2 o'clock, Cargo of Oregon Timber.

MR. C. TEAKLE.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Clothing; at 12 o'clock, Damaged Drapery and Tarpaulins.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Dickson's Mill, with Land, Goulburn-street; Woolloomooloo Grocery Store, adjoining Hargrave's Hotel; Stone House, Burnett-street, Redfern; Allotments at St. Leonard's; Farms, Garden Hill Estate, North Shore; Farm near Berrima.

MR. THOMAS DAWSON.—At the Homebush Sale Yards, at 12 o'clock, Heifer, Horses, &c.

MR. JOHN G. COHEN.—At the Argyle Stores, Argyle-street, at 11 o'clock, Scotch Oats; at the Circular Wharf, at half-past 11 o'clock, Water Casks.

MESSRS. W. DEAN AND CO.—At Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, at half-past 10 o'clock, Oaten Hay; on the Patent Slip Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Hobart Town Timber and Potatoes.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Byass' Ale, Damaged Tea, Dried Fruits, Oil, Stores, Sardines, Cheese, &c.

MR. W. FULLAGAR.—At his Yards, Western Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Cattle and Sheep.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Boots and Shoes.

MESSRS. PRITCHARD AND WILLIAMS.—At the Corporation Wharf, at 3 o'clock, Mutton and Beef.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Cattle Market Yards, at 2 o'clock, Horses.

MESSRS. ALEXANDER MOORE AND CO.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Firearms, Clothing, Watches, Boots, &c.

GOLD AT SHOALHAVEN.—The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. R. H. Kemp, accompanying the sample of gold mentioned yesterday. It is dated Green Hills, Shoalhaven, February 21, and was received by Mr. Gorman, of Mort and Co.:—"I have sent by the steamer to-day a sample of gold from a newly discovered field about forty-five miles from this, on the Braidwood Road. I think, from the report of those who have worked there, and upon whom—so far as their judgment goes—I can depend, there is a really payable gold-field. The party is but small (six in number), but they will receive large additions this week, as many who have lost all by the flood purpose trying their luck, when the real nature of the field becomes known. I am very sanguine about it."

[BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.]

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.

LATEST AUTHENTIC INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Gundagai, Tuesday, 4 p.m.

GOLD Commissioner Lynch and his troopers are again on the gold-fields. Commissioner Cloete, and Captain Zouch, superintendent of the Southern Patrol, left Gundagai for the Snowy River yesterday.

Mr. Frederick Moor, of this town, returned last night from the Snowy River.

He states that there is plenty of gold there, and that all the river claims are being worked with great success. The surfacing diggings are also good. Flour was £80 per ton, but some sales had been effected at £70. Goods were pouring on the diggings from all directions. Collins' picks were 14s., and long-handle shovels 15s. each.

First-class men were getting for wages £6, £7, and £8 per week.

No one was on the field up to Friday last purchasing gold. Storekeepers were doing what little they could. There was a great quantity of gold in the hands of the diggers. Plenty of rowdyism and some few cases of sticking-up. Great numbers were wending their way to the Snowy River, and very few leaving—most of those being about to return for fresh supplies.

The weather was very fine, being very similar to the English spring. The mornings and evenings were very cold.

I can with safety commend this report to your readers.

THE SNOWY RIVER.

(From the Border Post.)

WE have news from Kiandra Plain diggings up to Saturday last.

The population exceeds 2000, but only about 1000 are actually engaged in mining. It is not likely that any more parties will commence working, as the snow would be upon them before they could get their sluices erected, and the other preliminary operations carried out. Diggers arrive in hundreds every day, but they do not remain long—firstly, from the uselessness of commencing work; secondly, from the cold; and thirdly, from the dearness of the provisions. Most of those who have seen the place, express full confidence in it, and state their intention of returning in the spring, directly after the melting of the snow. The report of one party having obtained £1400 per man is confirmed. The majority of those at work are doing well—some of them very well. The new rush to the head of the Murrumbidgee is not attracting much attention—indeed it is too late in the season to think of opening new ground. Some doubts have been expressed in Albury as to the truth of the statement made in our last, to the effect that several drays had been able to reach the diggings. This statement, we are now assured, is quite correct.

The rush has drained Albury of all its moveable population; but the excitement is not nearly so great here as in other localities. Yackandandah has been comparatively deserted, and large numbers of diggers have crossed the Mitta Mitta, from thence en route for Kiandra. On Sunday, eighty-nine diggers, bound for Snowy River, crossed the Albury punt on foot, and there were also large numbers on drays and on horseback, bound for the same destination. We believe the number crossed here was about the same yesterday. The Albury tailors are exhibiting in their shop windows, unmentionables made of red blanket, expressly for the climate of the Snowy river. Mr. Fallon has received a small parcel of twenty ounces of gold, from the new diggings, and larger parcels consigned to other hands, are stated to be on the road. The gold is nuggety, and contains some good sized lumps. Altogether enough has been made known respecting the new diggings to warrant the belief that an extensive payable gold-field exists in that quarter. The rush for all practical purposes, may be said to be now at an end for the present, the people now journeying thither being merely on a tour of inspection, with the ulterior view of going to work in the spring. Quartz reefs have been discovered at the head of the Snowy River, but these have not yet been tested.

SIGNOR CUTOLO'S CONCERT.—The first concert given in Sydney by this eminent Italian pianist, came off in the Exchange, last evening. The hall was moderately well filled by a highly respectable audience. His Excellency and Lady Denison, and Major-General Macarthur were in the gallery. The performance commenced with an original composition entitled "Source et Torrent," which was finely descriptive of the idea embodied, and the brilliant execution of which at once gave evidence of the Player's power of instrumentation. In his second piece—an air variée, the theme was singularly elegant and graceful, and an encore being demanded, the Blue Bells of Scotland, with variations, was substituted, of which "the tintinabulation so musically swelled" that there seemed some risk of a demand for its repetition. A selection from "La Traviata" gave a fine opportunity for a varied expression of power and grace, and the performer being encored, gave by way of contrast variations on "Villikins and his Dinah," which took very well. In the second part the "Grand Nocturne" was a fine dreamy piece of musical thought, in which the fingers of the performer seemed perpetually to chase some alluring phantasy that in the darkness eluded capture. The finale was a fantasia from "Lucretia Borgia." Signor Cutolo is evidently a master of his instrument; but he is more than that—brilliancy and clearness of execution are with him only means to an end, and are subordinated everywhere to a delicate expression of shades of feeling, and an outpouring of the very soul of music. Signor Cutolo bids fair to become a favourite with Sydney audiences. The pianoforte is a household instrument, and every family will contribute eager listeners to one who can effect such wonders with it. Apart from the pleasure of music itself, there is a special delight to all who are themselves aspiring to become proficient, in witnessing the realisation of an almost ideal excellence. Signor Cutolo was supported by Mr. and the Misses Hewson and Madame Sara Flower. A cavatina by the last named cantatrice was encored, for which was substituted, "When sorrow sleepeth," which was very sweetly rendered. Miss Clelia Howson quite surprised and charmed the audience with the ease and grace with which she sang, "O, joyous, happy day," and a repetition was vociferously demanded. Mr. G. Linck acted as accompanyist, and his performance was the least satisfactory part of the concert.

JUVENILE FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The fifth quarterly meeting of this society was held in the schoolroom adjoining the Congregational Church, Pitt-street, yesterday evening. The attendance, both as regards juveniles and adults, was numerous. The Rev. W. Cuthbertson occupied the chair, and opened the proceedings by announcing a hymn, which being sung, an appropriate prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Gee. The chairman then made a few encouraging remarks to the children, and called on the secretary, Mr. A. Allen, to read the report. From this it appeared that the subscriptions for the quarter had amounted to the sum of £16 0s. 6½d—being much higher than the amount realised on either of the two preceding quarters—and it was exclusive of the sum of £22 that the children had also raised during the quarter, to pay for cups, saucers, and other things required for their use in the school. Mr. Tuting moved the adoption of the report in a speech in which he earnestly urged the children to go on untiringly with their laudable enterprise. Mr. A. Fyfe seconded the adoption of the report, and in doing so read a letter from the Rev. S. M. Creagh (missionary on the Island of Mare), thankfully acknowledging the receipt of the nails, files, and other useful articles, which had been sent down to him from the Society. The report was unanimously adopted. Appropriate addresses, in which much interesting information respecting the progress of missions on the islands of the South Pacific, and in which the children were encouraged in their work, were subsequently delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Drummond, Gee, Buzacott, and Mr. Lee. This very interesting meeting was brought to a close with the doxology and benediction at a quarter-past nine o'clock.

THE LATE BOAT ACCIDENT.—The body of Mr. G. A. Parfitt, who was drowned by the accidental running down by the yacht Blue Belle, of the boat in which he and several others were fishing on Saturday last, was recovered at about six o'clock yesterday morning. It was observed by a waterman floating off one of the wharves in Woolloomooloo Bay, a considerable distance from where the accident occurred. It was removed to Mr. Parfitt's residence in William-street, and the coroner having given a warrant for its interment, it was buried yesterday—the bodies of the two brothers being borne to the tomb in the same procession.

EXCITING ENCOUNTER WITH A WILD BULL.—In the neighbourhood of Louee and Lawson's Creek, near Mudgee, a great many wild bulls are to be found, which often prove a terror to shepherds and others. A few days ago, Messrs. H. and A. Bloomfield, and a gentleman who was staying with them (Mr. Miller), decided upon taking a ride to enjoy a view of the beautiful mountain scenery which encompasses Louee, taking with them the kangaroo dogs, thinking by chance, they might fall in with an "Old Man" kangaroo. After riding leisurely along for about three miles, admiring the beauties of nature, one of the dogs gave the alarm, and bounded off! Hard forward! hark forward! cried the Messrs. Bloomfield—away went the noble Wilbertree, closely followed by Dandy, with Mr. Miller on his chestnut charger (Blazes), considerably in the rear. After a short but exciting chase, with many hairbreadth escapes, over rocks, along the sideling of a very steep mountain, they brought to bay an "Old Man" (not kangaroo), but wild bull. After viewing their prize with unmingled feelings of satisfaction, Mr. Miller made up his mind that although last in the chase, he would not be last to secure the tail, and approached rather closer than the Messrs. Bloomfield thought prudent, notwithstanding their repeated remonstrance. All of a sudden the infuriated animal made a desperate charge, and in a moment had his huge horns embedded into the flank of Mr. Miller's horse which he lifted completely off its legs! and poor Mr. Miller quietly fell over the bull's neck, who, with an awful roar, rubbed his frightful looking head over our hero's face, and then made off to his solitary haunts, leaving his pursuers to meditate upon the narrow escape they had had. The poor horse (a valuable one) was found to be so frightfully injured, that it was considered advisable to destroy him at once. Mr. Bloomfield carried the saddle, and Mr. Miller had the pleasure of walking home.—*Western Times.*

NEW ZEALAND.—From Otago we have the *Colonist* of the 3rd instant. The news is very scant, however, the only item it contains worth quoting being the following relating to the starting of a new settler at East Taieri, by giving him a day's ploughing:—"This district (says the *Colonist*), famed as it is for its displays of ploughing, surpassed itself on Friday last, in the turn-out of ploughs and teams upon the property of Mr. Charles Whyte. The list comprised the ploughs of twenty-one residents. Unluckily the weather was wet and stormy in the morning, but, at the first appearance of clearing up, forth sallied the hardy ploughmen, to prove which would turn the straightest furrow and do the most work. Merrily passed the day, and, ere the shades of evening began to close, about twelve acres of the virgin soil of the plain lay exposed to the influence of the atmosphere, in preparation for the approach of spring. Mr. Whyte may well feel gratified, in more respects than one, as in no case has there been a larger turn-out, or more work done, than on this occasion; and as he casts his eyes over the well turned furrows on his property, he will find a higher gratification in the evidence thereby furnished of the goodwill of his neighbours who have given him this lift in the path of life."

FLOODS RELIEF COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the committee appointed at the late public meeting for the relief of the sufferers by the recent floods was held yesterday morning. The mode of distributing the money collected was discussed at some length, but no definite determination was arrived at. In the meantime the committee directed the forwarding of the sum of £100 to each of the benches of magistrates at Shoalhaven and Moruya, and £200 to the bench at Braidwood, for distribution by them amongst the cases of greatest urgency. The sum of £2200 has been paid into the bank to the credit of the fund.

PORT STEPHENS.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

FEBRUARY 27.—During the past fortnight we have been blessed with heavy falls of rain in this district, which have materially improved the prospects of our farmers with regard to their maize crops. Providentially no floods have occurred, although the creeks at one time rising bank high seemed to threaten some damage to the lowlands in their vicinity. It is to be hoped that we shall not experience any calamity from this cause, for the circumstances of many of our farmers would ill admit of losses.

The roads are now again in capital order, and do credit to those who hold supervision over them.

The annual meeting of the members of the Mechanic's Institute was held in the large lecture room of the building on Wednesday evening, Mr. C. H. Green, J.P., in the chair. The secretary read the report for 1859, which was of the most satisfactory character, showing a large increase in the property and funds of the Institute, and holding out a cheering prospect of a still larger number of subscribers for the ensuing year. The meeting was addressed by the chairman, and Messrs. Dark, Nicholls, and Leman. Mr. Dark intimated his intention of providing the reading-room with the two daily newspapers at his own expense, and a similar promise was made by Mr. Sullivan to provide the *Illustrated London News*. With so much public spirit displayed by some of our leading townsmen, it is hoped that others will come forward in the same liberal spirit, and strive to help forward this very laudable institution by every means in their power. The chairman announced a donation of £5 from the A. A. Company, and stated his own willingness to aid the institution as far as his time would allow, while he took occasion to remark upon the absence of many persons from the meeting who, he considered, should have taken sufficient interest in it to attend. Votes of thanks were then moved to the lecturers of the past year, and to the committee for their management of affairs; and, after the election of committeemen to serve in the place of the annual retirement, the meeting separated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman. It seemed to be the general opinion that the lectures could not be continued so frequently as before, owing to the paucity of lecturers; but if some of our townsmen could manage to shake off a little of the false bashfulness which at present appears to prevent their coming forward as lecturers, there is no doubt that many of them are well qualified for the task.

Mr. Campbell's election for the Williams, which he owes entirely to the exertions of his friends here and at Gloucester, should teach a lesson to all political sects, "never to despise an enemy." So confident were the free trade party that protection was a dead letter, and that no large body of men would be so insane as to vote for a supporter of such an antiquated doctrine, that few of them took the trouble to record their votes against Mr. Allen, and the consequence was that, if one or two of the more enlightened of our politicians here had not taken up the cause almost at the eleventh hour, we should have been saddled with a protectionist as our representative, and the electors of the Williams would have been the laughing-stock of the colony, till the close of the session enabled them to rid themselves of such an incubus. We think Mr. Campbell shows us but scant courtesy in not personally appearing to thank his friends here, before he takes his seat.

We are sorry to see the Forster Ministry in a fix,—it is rather a favourite among our settlers, and the Land Bill, with a few slight alterations, would have satisfied most of us. One can scarcely wonder at the apathy displayed by voters when so little seems to be done by their representatives. Land Bill, Elective Upper House Bill, and State-aid Abolition Bill, all eagerly called for by the general voice of the country, and all continually postponed by a factious opposition.

Wheat is about 6s. 9d. per bushel, but likely to rise in price, I think. In maize I hear of no very decided improvement. Hay very flat. 30 bullocks sold last week to a Newcastle buyer at £6 10s. per head.

THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

To the Editor of the Herald.

SIR,—At the annual meeting of this society some reference was made to the removal of the institution to Randwick—a project which Mr. C. Kemp, with his usual common sense, endeavoured to expose. Very little of his speech seems to have been reported; at least so one would imagine from the discussion on the point he raised, which privately has taken place. The idea that the sudden changes of temperature on the sea coast would operate very sadly upon the constitutions of the poor old inmates, was very good, and I believe the medical profession generally have acknowledged the force of his remarks. But there are several other considerations which ought to weigh with the acting committee before they adopt final measures for the transportation to Randwick; considerations also which, I think, it behoves the Government of the day well to weigh. In the first place the Benevolent Society is a misnomer. It is no longer a society urged by motives of benevolence, trying to mitigate the evils of poverty, and to afford aged and worn out old persons a little comfort in their old age. It is now a "poorhouse or workhouse." At one time, doubtless, it was a band of good men, with the present kind hearted secretary, Mr. Allen, at its head, doing all it could for the relief of the necessitous. It is no longer so. It is now essentially a Government institution, and as such ought to be managed by a Government staff. The facts are these. Out of an annual expenditure of something like £13,000 per annum, £1000 is from private subscriptions, the remainder mainly a vote by the Legislature. In its support, therefore, it is essentially Governmental. Over the distribution of this sum, sits an irresponsible committee of some twenty gentlemen, composed of clergymen and laymen of all denominations. It may be very true that they managed the funds exceedingly well. But in this very management consists the anomaly. A large Government tax administered by a few private individuals, no one will venture to say that this is a right principle. The private donations do not pay half the salaries of the employes. As the population increases, so will the number of the poor increase; and so will it be necessary to increase the Government payment. Last year, I believe, the committee were under the necessity of petitioning the Government to increase their subsidy, and so it must be, and will be year by year.

Now, it appears, the acting committee are desirous of investing all they possess (by sale of old buildings, &c.) in the erection of a gigantic poor-house at Randwick. When this is done, who is to support the Institution? The Government, with its unlimited thousands, and the private subscription list with its £1000. But why build at Randwick at all? Why not avail themselves of the noble building at Liverpool? and if it is not large enough to contain all, as we know it is not, why not expend money on increased accommodation there, for both men and women (and there is plenty of room for such an extension), and make that the receiving house for the poor and aged of these central districts. Maitland has its asylum or hospital, Goulburn has its own, and I believe one or two in other inland towns. Liverpool is as easy of access to Sydney as Randwick; the air is pure and wholesome; and a magnificent building, which will be useless for many other purposes, stands there, and is (I believe at the present time) a model Benevolent Institution.

By a judicious expenditure the premises could be made to hold 750 inmates, or double the number at present located there. The only persons who might not thank the writer for these suggestions, nor the committee for a determination to fix the institution at Liverpool, might be the different parochial clergy stationed at that township. But as chaplains (Roman Catholic and Anglican) are appointed to other Government institutions, so might the gentlemen resident there be commissioned to act in that capacity, for I am sure that the day is not far distant when the Government will be obliged to take the management entirely into its own hands; and I believe there are several gentlemen on the present committee who feel that it ought to be, and hope that it may be so.

* * *

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—The City Coroner held two inquests yesterday. The first (early in the morning), at the New Inn, Liverpool Road, on the body of a youth named Thomas Seales, aged eighteen years, who expired at the residence of his mother, on Monday morning. The deceased was apprenticed to a Mr. Smith, a blacksmith, residing near the Haymarket, in Sydney, but had been staying at home with his mother (who keeps the inn in which the inquest was held) for about two months on account of ill-health. On the morning of Tuesday, the 21st instant, he started in company of a butcher, in whose cart he rode, for a place called the Salt Pans, near Cook's River, for the purpose of shooting pigeons, he having borrowed a double-barrelled gun for that purpose. This gun the deceased youth charged at one of the intermediate places, while the butcher was serving some of his customers. At a place known as the Punch Bowl, on the Canterbury Road, the butcher again drew up, and was proceeding to serve a Miss Lyne from the back part of the cart, (the deceased sitting in the front part, with the gun between his knees), when the trigger of the right barrel was by accident touched, and the gun went off, discharging the contents into the right breast of the deceased. The report frightened the horse, and he immediately bolted. The deceased jumped out, and fell on the ground, but immediately got up, and was running as if to stop the horse—apparently unconscious that he had received any injury when he suddenly fell to the ground, exclaiming "I am shot." The butcher thinking that it was his horse that was shot, ran after the animal, which, after running about a mile and a half brought the cart in contact with a tree, which broke the harness and the horse bolted away. After running another mile, it was caught and brought back. When the butcher returned he found the youth lying on the ground near the spot where the accident occurred, and being attended by Miss Lyne. She had done what she could to staunch the wound; had given him water to drink, and threw water over him when he fainted from loss of blood. Blankets were also put over him when he complained of cold. A constable stationed in the district was made aware of the accident soon after it occurred, and sent over a message conveying the information to the deceased's mother, who at once started off for the locality in company with Dr. Williams, of Macquarie-street, Sydney, who with his family was staying at Mr. Seale's house. In the mean time the wound had been dressed by the butcher, assisted by Miss Lyne. While the wound was being dressed, the youth enquired of the butcher how the gun came to go off, and seemed to be quite ignorant of the cause of the accident. The deceased mother and the medical gentleman having arrived at the scene of the accident, the suffering youth was removed into the dwelling house of a Mr. Quinlan, and from thence, on the following day, was conveyed to the residence of his mother. Dr. Barker attended him. This gentleman, on probing the wound, found it about two inches in length, in an upward direction, and at the end of it he felt some hard substance. The gun charge had not penetrated into the cavity of the chest. On Thursday and Friday the deceased progressed favourably; but on Saturday he complained of pain in the right hypochondriac region. On administering simple remedies the symptoms subsided, but on the following morning they again appeared, accompanied with vomiting of bilious matter. Having again adopted suitable means relief was afforded, and towards evening a marked improvement in every respect was observable. Late in the evening, however, a relapse took place, and the deceased, after spending a restless night, with his mind wandering, he expired at half-past nine o'clock on Monday morning. Dr. Barker was of opinion that the immediate and proximate cause of death was the injury to the liver and other abdominal viscera, the result, probably, of the sudden and violent jump out of the cart, when the deceased received the gun-shot wound. The wound itself had not presented any unfavourable appearance, and was not likely to result fatally. The jury returned the following verdict:—"We find that the deceased, Thomas Seales, died from a gun-shot wound, received on the 21st instant, but how the gun went off we have no evidence to determine; but from our knowledge of all the parties we have no doubt but the occurrence was purely accidental." The other inquest was held at the Coroner's office, and was on the body of a man named Archibald Cumming, aged twenty-six years. This man, as stated in our issue of yesterday (though his name had not then transpired) was received into the Infirmary in an unconscious state at a little after two o'clock a.m. on Monday, having been found in a timber yard near Sussex-street, foaming at the mouth, and groaning heavily. He expired a few hours after admission into the Infirmary. It appears that the deceased was a Scotchman by birth, and had been about four years in the colony. He was a baker by trade, and worked for several months for Mr. Templeton, baker, in Kent-street. He left that gentleman's employ in December last, leaving with him (Mr. Templeton) a watch and two or three articles of clothing. At that time he possessed nearly £50, which he had placed in the hands of a cousin of his named Robert Small; the greater part of which the deceased has since squandered in drink, £8 only remaining with Mr. Small. Latterly the deceased had no fixed place of abode, but slept out anywhere. Within the last ten days he was employed by Mr. Richardson, baker, of Pyrmont, but, after working two days, he left again of his own accord. On Saturday last he received from Mr. Small a £1 note, which it appears he spent in drink, and this put the finishing stroke to his already broken down constitution. He had, on a previous occasion suffered from an attack of delirium tremens, and his friends had repeatedly remonstrated with him on his intemperate habits, but all to no purpose. The result of his persistence in his intemperate habits has already been shown. A post mortem examination of his body, conducted by Dr. Williams, revealed the facts that the deceased's brain was softened, his liver was enlarged, one kidney was enlarged and diseased, and there were several superficial ulcers in the stomach. Verdict—Died from disease, the result of intemperate habits.

TO DISPOSE of a snug little GROCER'S BUSINESS, doing a good trade, with fixtures, on account of going to the diggings. Apply to the office of the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Well-bred Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by David Johnston, Esq., of George's Hall, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
"Rubens," a bay g., 15½ hands, 5 years, by imported Ether, dam Stella, by imported Emigrant, g. dam by imported Herald—a perfect saddle horse. Also,
6 strong, well bred, useful hackneys, all quiet and well broken.

THIS DAY'S Horse Sales.

BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY (Wednesday), at 11 o'clock,
20 broken-in horses, from Teralga, Goulburn
3 draught colts, from Dapto
Handsome saddle cob, ditto
MOLYNEUX, the well-known racehorse, winner of a great many prizes at Shoalhaven
ST. MARTIN, bay stallion, by old Molyneux, also well known on the turf
6 horses from the stud of Mr. David Johnson, George's Hall, and
About 30 other horses.

Prime Lot of Young Horses.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Mr. Michael Hughes, to sell by auction, at their Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at 11 o'clock,
19 fine powerful young horses, just arrived from Teralga, Goulburn; they are all in prime condition, and well broken; amongst them are some fine upstanding horses for carriage and harness work.

Important Unreserved Sale of
Brood Mares
Thoroughbred Colts and Fillies
Horned Cattle
Farming Stock
Household Furniture, &c.
At Wallgrove, Western Road.

BURT and CO. are instructed by Charles Roberts, senior, Esq., to sell by auction, at Wallgrove, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 6th and 7th March next, commencing at 12 o'clock,
The whole of the valuable horse, farming, and other stock; also, valuable household furniture, pictures, books, and sundries, consisting of about
9 choice brood mares
5 thoroughbred colts and fillies, by Magus, Whalebone, and Lieutenant
Cart stallions
10 draught horses and mares
10 saddle horses
Noted pony "Taffy"
30 unbroken mares, colts and fillies
Dogcart and harness
Carriage
Gig
A very large quantity of farming implements
Racing and other saddles
Harness
Horse clothing
Team of working bullocks
Drays, carts, &c.
75 head of milking cows and springers, all quiet
30 mixed lot, fit for the butcher
36 well-bred yearling heifers and steers
1 bull
35 choice pigs, some imported
A large quantity of choice poultry.
ON THE SECOND DAY.
The whole of the valuable household furniture, books, pictures, and sundries too numerous to particularise,
And
A stack of hay.
Catalogues will be published at the end of the week.
The auctioneers guarantee that this sale will be wholly unreserved, and that the whole of the stock, &c, advertised will be submitted.

Unreserved Sale of Autumn Drapery, Clothing, &c.
THIS DAY, February 29th.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Outfitters, Hatters, Milliners, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Rooms THIS DAY, February 29th, at 11 o'clock,
About 60 packages new and seasonable drapery, slops, &c., just landed, comprising
48-inch double twills, 42-inch French twills
30-inch crossover Circassian lustres
Silk crossover winseys, Algerine checks
44-inch French twills, all wool
Blankets, flannels, medium counterpanes
5-4 prints, ginghams, dressed hollands
Shepherd's check dresses, mohairs, brilliants
Women's white and black cotton hose, men's brown half-hose
Men's merino and cotton shirts and pants
Ladies' and children's ditto ditto
Furniture and tinsel damask, curtain holders
Artificial flowers, feathers, cloth gloves
Ladies' and children's black glacé mantles
Ditto ditto coloured cloth mantles and jackets
Men's white and regatta shirts, W. and B.
Ditto white shirts, fancy fronts
Men's, boys', and youths, Scotch twill shirts, L.B.
Blue serge and Crimean shirts
Scarlet, blue, and fancy serge jumpers
Moleskins, tweeds, shepherds' checks, drills, &c.
I. R. braces, waterproof clothing, umbrellas
Men's, boys' and youths' cloth and tweed caps
Black Paris, drab, shell, and panama hats
Men's, boys', and youths' superior black cloth trousers
Ditto, ditto, ditto, fancy doe ditto
Men's bedford cord and drill ditto
Boys' and youths' shepherd check and gambroon ditto
Men's sealskin and bearskin sacks
Men's pilot reefing jackets, boys' ditto
Men's fancy sac reversible over coats
Men's fancy doe and black cloth shooting coats
Men's shepherds' plaid oxonians and tweed sacs
Men's fancy doe, cashmere, and plush vests
Boys' and youths' fancy silk and black satin ditto
Children's cashmere and merino frocks
Children's coburg and merino hoods
Ladies' underclothing, amazon petticoats
Winsey skirts, straw and trimmed bonnets
4-4, 5-4, 6-4 China matting, wool bagging
Woolpacks, American duck.
Terms at sale.

Ladies', Girls', and Children's Cloth Mantles.
THIS DAY, February 29.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE has been instructed to sell by auction, at his New Rooms, THIS DAY, February 29, at 11 o'clock,
Just landed, ex Star of Peace,
3 cases, consisting of
Ladies' cloth mantles, richly trimmed
Girls' cloth mantles and jackets
Children's cloth melton jackets
Children's cloth and tweed jackets, &c., &c.
All the newest designs.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Drapery, &c., from the Clyde.
On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged by the late Floods.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Rooms, THIS DAY, February 29, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
6 cases, just landed ex Mimosa, saved from the floods, consisting of
Blankets, cabbagetree hats, gloves
Moleskin trousers, colonial cut; hosiery
Bedford cord trousers, longcloths, sheeting
Scotch twill and serge shirts, white ditto
Rolled jaconets, coloured counterpanes, jumpers
Slops, tweed caps, serge drawers
Panama hats, cravats, &c., &c.
All more or less damaged by fresh water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Tarpaulins.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Storekeepers, Draymen, Dealers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his new Rooms, THIS DAY, February 29th, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Ex Ætos, Berry, master, from London.
Q in diamond, 8 outside, § 17 and § 18, part bales.
2 tarpaulins, 20 x 22
5 ditto, 20 x 24.
All more or less damaged by sea-water.
Terms, cash.

Damaged Scotch Twill Shirts.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Drapers, Outfitters, Storekeepers, and others.

MR. CHARLES TEAKLE will sell by auction, at his New Rooms, THIS DAY, Wednesday, at half-past 10 o'clock prompt,
Ex Walter Hood, Doual, master, from London,
HEAM over WB in triangle,
434—One bale containing
50 dozen boys' and youth's Scotch twill shirts
475—One bale containing
50 dozen men's Scotch twill shirts, L.B.
Canvas, tarpaulins, &c.
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms cash.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
MONDAY, 5th March.
School Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on MONDAY, 5th March, at 11 o'clock,
An assortment of useful school books, &c.,
Latin exercises, arithmetics for the young, elements of arithmetic, algebra and euclid, History of England, Scotland, and Ireland, geography, botany
Popular and Biblical educators
Spellings, lessons in English
French and grammar lessons
French and grammar readers
Latin lessons, dictionaries, &c.
And many other valuable educational works, which will all be found included in the catalogue of the book sale of 5th March.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 2nd March, 1860,
Treasury Auction Rooms.
10 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Castle Howard, Lamprill, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George street, on FRIDAY, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
J in diamond,
§ 3. 1 trunk—
18 pairs side spring mock balmorals, slightly damaged by sea water
12 pairs patent hide ditto, ditto ditto
4 pairs kip ditto, ditto ditto.
4. 1 trunk—
33 pairs youths' patent hide balmorals, slightly damaged by sea water
5 pairs men's kip ditto, ditto ditto
77 pairs, 2 to 5, morocco boots, ditto ditto
5. 1 trunk—
49 pairs youths' calf balmorals, slightly damaged by sea water
6 pairs ditto bluchers, ditto ditto.
6. 1 trunk—
30 pairs calf balmorals, slightly damaged by sea water.
7. 1 trunk—
30 pairs calf balmorals, ditto ditto
8. 1 trunk—
53 pairs 10 to 13, bluchers, ditto ditto
6 ditto, 1 to 4, ditto, ditto ditto
7 ditto men's side-spring boots, braded, ditto ditto
9. 1 trunk—
30 pairs, 1 to 4, bluchers, ditto ditto
19 pairs men's side spring boots, ditto ditto
10. 1 trunk—
35 pairs men's calf balmorals, ditto ditto
11. 1 trunk—
20 pairs men's calf balmorals, ditto ditto
11 pairs side-spring boots, ditto ditto
12. 1 trunk—
6 pairs men's side-spring boots, much damaged by sea water
6 ditto, 10 to 13, patent hide balmorals, ditto ditto
22 ditto, 6 to 9, patent seal balmorals, ditto ditto
24 ditto women's cashmere boots, ditto ditto
Terms cash.

THURSDAY, 1st March, 1860.
At the Stores of Messrs. Buyers and Learmonth, Charlotte-place.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ætos, Berry, from London.
12½ Tons Annealed Wire Fencing.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Buyers and Learmonth, Charlotte-place, on THURSDAY, 1st March, 1860,
5 tons No. 4 annealed wire fencing
4 ditto No. 5 ditto ditto ditto
3½ ditto No. 6 ditto ditto ditto
All more or less damaged by sea water.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
FRIDAY, 2nd March.
On account of whom it may concern.
12 Trunks Boots and Shoes.
Ex Star of Peace, Jameson, from London.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George street, on FRIDAY, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
WR in diamond,
13—1 trunk, 36 pairs, short wellingtons, slightly damaged by sea water
14—1 trunk, 36 pairs, short wellingtons, much damaged by sea water
20—1 trunk, 36 pairs, prince georges, much damaged by sea water
31—1 trunk, 48 pairs, H.B. bluchers, slightly damaged by sea water
46—1 trunk, 48 pairs, side springs, slightly ditto ditto
49—1 trunk, 72 pairs, side springs, slightly ditto ditto
160—1 trunk, 144 pairs, 2-5 coloured balmorals, slightly damaged by sea water
326—1 trunk, 36 pairs, men's light bluchers, slightly damaged by sea water
327—1 trunk, 36 pairs, men's calf bluchers, slightly damaged by sea water
328—1 trunk, 30 pairs, men's best kip bluchers, high backs, hounailed, slightly damaged by sea water
333—1 trunk, 36 pairs, best memel, side springs, slightly damaged by sea water
346—1 trunk, 30 pairs, men's ankle watertights, slightly damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 2nd March.
Treasury Auction Rooms.
27 trunks Boots and Shoes.
Ex North Wind,
Watertights
Ladies' Russian Boots
Travelling Boots
Slippers
Shoes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
10 trunks watertights. ☞ Especially suited for diggers
4 trunks ladies' russian boots
3 trunks men's travelling boots
10 trunks, containing—
Ladies' cordovan slippers
Girls' cordovan strap shoes
Best worked slippers
Welt slippers
Cordovan welt slippers, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 2nd March.
Treasury Auction Rooms.
Important and entirely Unreserved Sale of Boots and Shoes.
Just landed, ex Star of Peace.
To Boot and Shoe Makers
To Storekeepers
To Shippers
To Speculators.
One Hundred and Fifteen Trunks Boots and Shoes.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, 253, George-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
115 trunks boots and shoes, comprising
Patent strap pumps, 2-5 and 6 to 9
Ditto ditto ditto, 10 to 13
Cloth patent goloshes, 6 to 9
Patent balmorals, 6 to 9 and 10 to 13
Memel button boots, 9 to 9
Patent seal slippers
Patent calf slippers
Cashmere patent goloshed
Cloth ditto ditto, double sole
Kid boots, elastic sides
Women's cordovan boots
Coloured kid straps, 2-5
Coloured French cashmere pumps, side lace
Ditto ditto ditto, elastic, M.H.
Cashmere pumps
Youths' kip bluchers, H.B.
Youths' side spring boots
Men's light bluchers
Men's kip bluchers, colonial sprigged
Men's kip bluchers, high back clumped
Men's side spring stout square edge boots
Men's best memel hide, side springs
Men's artillery short boots
Men's artillery wellingtons
Men's super French calf wellingtons
Men's watertights
Men's short wellingtons
Men's prince George boots
Men's H. B. bluchers
Goloshes, &c., &c.
☞ CHATTO and HUGHES have to assure the trade that the whole of the above goods will be sold on the day advertised, without reserve, as the instructions to close for the mail are imperative.
Terms at sale.

ALLOTMENTS AT EAST GOSFORD, Brisbane Water.
100 Acre Farm
Land at Campbelltown
Ditto at Seville Town, Parramatta.
By order of the Executors of the late Samuel Peek, Esq.
Also, Steam Saw Mills
Dwelling-house and Store.
By order of the Mortgagees.
The above will be positively sold THIS DAY, at the Rooms, 309, George-street, without the slightest reserve.
PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM, auctioneers.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
Land at East Gosford
Ditto Seville Town, Parramatta
Ditto Campbelltown.
In the Estate of the late Samuel Peek, Esq.
Day of Sale WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant.

PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the executors of the late Samuel Peek, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Landed property in the above estate, consisting of choice and most valuable allotments in the thriving town of East Gosford, among which are the most valuable sites in the township, with all the improvements, buildings, gardens, &c., &c., Also
Farm of 100 acres, adjoining the township; the land is of the richest description. And near
Campbelltown, a farm of thirty-six acres. At
Seville Town, Parramatta, allotments as per plan.
Title, first-rate.
Terms at sale.
Intending purchasers are reminded that this is a bona fide unreserved sale, every lot will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

STEAM SAW MILLS.
SAWYER'S ARMS HOTEL
DWELLING HOUSE and STORE
Situated at
EAST GOSFORD, BRISBANE WATER.
For Positive Unreserved Sale,
WEDNESDAY next, the 29th instant.
By Order of the Mortgagees.

MESSRS. PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the mortgagees to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 309, George-street, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following valuable properties, viz.—All that Piece or Parcel of Land, containing half-an-acre, portion of the premises comprised in the said grant, situate in the said County of Northumberland, and parish of Gosford, at Brisbane Water, town of East Gosford. Allotment No. 6 of section No. 1, commencing at the angle formed by Russell-street and George-street, and bounded on the north-west by George-street, being a line bearing south forty-five degrees, east one hundred and thirty-two feet, on the south-west by lot 7, being a line bearing south forty-five degrees, east one hundred and thirty-two feet, on the south-east by part of lot five, being a line bearing north forty-five degrees, east one hundred and sixty-five feet to Russell-street, and on the north-east by Russell-street, being a line bearing north forty-five degrees, west one hundred and thirty-two feet to the point of commencement, be the said several dimensions respectively a little more or less; on which is erected a commodious hotel known as the Sawyers' Arms, with stabling, shed, &c., &c. Also, a large and commodious stone dwelling-house added to which is an excellent garden, well stocked with fruit trees, &c., &c., &c. Also.
All that parcel of land, containing half-an-acre, more or less (portion of the land comprised in grant to Samuel Peek), being 5.0 acres, situate in the county of Northumberland, parish of Gosford, at Brisbane Water. Allotment number three of section number thirty-three, in East Gosford aforesaid, commencing in Minton-street, four chains from the angle formed by George and Minton streets, and bounded on the south-west by Minton-street, being a line south forty-five degrees, east, seventy-five links, on the south-east by T. Garrand's land, being a line north forty-five degrees east on Erina Creek; on the north-east, by Erina Creek, seventy-five links to the south east corner of E. Watson's land; and on the north-west by that land, being a line south forty-five degrees west to the commencing point, on which stands a powerful steam saw-mill, built of weatherboards, covered with sawn shingles, and contains a workshop 70 feet x 18 feet; boiler-room, 28 feet 6 inches x 7 feet 6 inches; filing shop, 16 feet x 10 feet; bedroom 10 feet x 7 feet, and large storage room for coal or firewood; under workshop, two brick-built shafts, 30 feet and 23 feet respectively; two water tanks; there is also a tramway laid down from the mill to the wharf, where vessels can take in cargo.
Also, three cottages, built of weatherboards, boarded floors, glazed windows, brick chimneys, and covered with sawn shingles.
Plans on view at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, where further particulars can be obtained.
Terms at sale.

WEDNESDAY, 29th February.
Snug Block of Property, consisting of Four Houses, corner Redfern and George streets, Botany Road.
Also.
The Household Furniture and Effects.
At 2 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

PURKIS and LAMBERT have received instructions from Mr. Clutworthy, to sell by auction, on the premises, corner of Redfern and George streets, Botany Road, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock,
Furniture as under—
State bedstead, hair mattress, palliasse
Chests drawers, washstands, toilette glasses
Cane-seated chairs, bedroom chairs
Sofas, desk, tables, lamps, clocks
Dining table, square tables
Glassware, decanters, &c.
Table lamps, sundries
Kitchen requisites.
After which,
Valuable block of property, comprising 60 feet frontage to Redfern-street, by 75 feet frontage to George-street, being a corner lot. On the above are erected four substantially built houses, as follows:—
On the George-street frontage, two two-story brick-built houses, four rooms each, slated roof, and well of good water.
Corner house, one-story, brick-built, shingle roof, five rooms, well of good water.
Wooden house, with iron roof, in Redfern-street, containing three rooms.
Three of the above houses are let for 28s. 6d. per week: the other is occupied by the proprietor, and would let for 16s. per week.
The whole forming a valuable block of property.
☞ Title, first-rate.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.
By order of the Executor to the Estate of the late Mr. Jacob A. Gilbert.
Jewellery and Watches.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock,
3 silver watches
1 ditto ditto, with gold chain
1 ditto ditto, ditto
1 gold geneva hunter, with gold chain
5 gold nugget rings
3 gents' signet rings
6 gold keepers, 5 gold wedding rings
2 sets masonic studs
3 gold ladies' rings
1 gold brooch, 1 gold seal
Hunting lockets, mourning brooches
Earrings, spectacles, combs
Jewellery box.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 1st March.
To Drapers, Drapery Hawkers, Dealers, and others.
Stock-in-Trade of a Country Store.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 12 o'clock,
Without reserve,
10 cases drapery and general goods of a country storekeeper.
☞ Full particulars in Wednesday's issue.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 1st March.

To Grocers, Dealers, and others.
Damaged.
Herrings
Salmon, in 1lb. and 2lb tins
Pint and half-pint salad oil
Pint pickles.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ætos, Berry, master, from London,
Damaged by sea water.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock,
J in diamond with D over,
529, 505, 509, 510, 520—
5 cases red herrings, each 24 tins, slightly damaged.
831, 833, 835, 839, 842, 846 848, 850—
8 cases 1lb. salmon, each 100 tins, 800 lbs., ditto ditto
828, 829, 832, 834, 840, 841, 851—
7 cases 1lb. salmon, each 100 tins, 700 lbs., much ditto
853—
1 case 2lb. ditto, each 50 tins, 100 lbs., slightly ditto
858, 861—
2 cases 2lb. ditto, each 50 tins, 200 lbs., much ditto
395, 425, 430—
3 cases half-pint salad oil, each 6 dozen, 18 dozen, slightly damaged
409, 429, 432—
3 cases half-pint salad oil, each 6 dozen, 18 dozen, much damaged
376, 384, 386—
3 cases pint salad oil, each 4 dozen, 12 dozen, slightly damaged
424, 438, 450, 465, 469, 473, 475—
7 cases, pint pickles, each 4 dozen, 28 dozen, slightly damaged
443, 452, 459, 470, 471, 482—
6 cases pint pickles, each 4 dozen, 24 dozen, much damaged
Terms, cash.

WEDNESDAY, 29th February.

To Fancy Ware Dealers and others.
Ladies' Carriage Bags
Portemonnaies, assorted
Soaps, Combs
Table Cutlery.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 cases ladies' carriage bags, velvet plush and leather
1 ditto portemonnaies, assorted
1 ditto combs, soaps, &c.
1 ditto table cutlery.
Terms, cash.

Water Casks.
To Coopers, Shipowners, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Circular Wharf (near Talbot's wool stores), THIS DAY, February 29th, 1860, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
Lot of empty water casks.
Without reserve.
Terms, cash.

☞ Prime Scotch Oats.

To Grain Merchants, Hay and Corn Buyers, Shippers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Argyle Stores, Argyle-street, THIS DAY, February 29th, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
359 bags prime Scotch oats.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

FRIDAY, 3rd March, 1860.

White and Red Lead, Celestial Blue, Putty, Venetian Red, Green, Blue, Black, Chrome, Colza Oil, Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Painters' and Ground Brushes, Felt Sheathing, Soaps, &c., &c.

Highly Important,
To Oil and Colourmen, Ship Chandlers, Country Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.
Just landed, ex Venilia.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, March 3rd, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of paints, oils, &c., ex Venilia, consisting of
5 tons superior white lead, in small packages
2 ditto celestial blue
1 ditto green
2 ditto putty, in bladders
2 ditto Venetian red
10 cwt. blue black
15 ditto chrome, lemon, and orange
5 tons whiting
25 drums colza oil
10 ditto turpentine
20 ditto boiled and linseed oil
Painters' and ground brushes, sash tools
Brown windsor soap
Honey soap, in fancy boxes
6 cases felt sheathing.
Terms at sale.

Preliminary Notice.

Superior Household Furniture and Effects.
The property of a Gentleman leaving for the Interior.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on an early day,
Very superior household furniture
Iron bedsteads, bedding
Drawing and dining room suites
Kitchen utensils and other useful requisites, &c., &c.
Further particulars will be advertised in a few da
Terms, cash.

FRIDAY, 3rd March, 1860.

White and Red Lead, Blue, Colza Oil, Turpentine, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oils, Brushes, Felt sheathing, Soaps, &c.
To Oil and Colourmen, Ship Chandlers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, March 3, 1860, at 11 o'clock precisely,
An invoice of the above goods.
Terms at sale.

Upholsterers' Materials.
To Upholsterers, Furniture Buyers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on TUESDAY, March 6th, 1860, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of upholsterers' materials, &c., viz.:—
Light and dark French tournay
Green, dark, crimson, and blue rep
Rich satin curtain bordering
Twill silk linings
Wide French damask
Silk gimp, crimson tabaret
Handsome curtains, feather pillows
Chamois skins, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

☞ American Diggers' Boots.
*** Just in time for the Snowy River!
Very Important.
To Boot and Shoe Buyers, Shippers, Buyers for the Snowy River diggings, and the trade generally.
Positively without reserve.
☞ The only parcel of American long Boots in the Australian colonies, consisting of
135 cases Diggers' Boots, in great variety

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, March 5th, 1860, at 11 o'clock prompt,
135 cases American diggers' boots, just landed, in excellent condition, and in small packages suitable for the interior—
15 cases 20-inch extra welted, fancy tops
11 ditto ditto ditto, brass bradded
64 ditto 18-inch ditto, iron bradded
30 ditto ditto ditto, ditto
15 ditto ditto ditto, ditto.
☞ The auctioneer would call particular attention to the above seasonable goods, and impress upon intending purchasers the fact that these are actually the only parcel of American miners' boots in the market, and the importer's instructions are to sell to the highest bidder.
Terms at sale.

MONDAY next, 5th March, 1860.

79 Packages of Davies and Sons, Jackson, Poole, and Co.'s Boots and Shoes.
Just landed.
To the Boot and Shoe Trade, Shippers, Buyers for the New Diggings, and the Trade generally.

JOHN G. COHEN has received instructions from the importers to sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, at 11 o'clock, on MONDAY, 5th March, 79 packages of seasonable boots and shoes, from the above celebrated manufacturers.
Full particulars will appear.
Terms at sale.

THE PICK OF NEWTOWN.—VALUABLE BUILDING SITES, adjoining the CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, Newtown, many of which have frontages to the Newtown Road, opposite PAGE'S LAND, the property of G. W. Allen, Esq., and within a few yards of the NEWTOWN RAILWAY STATION.
Title—Unquestionable. For full particulars apply to Messrs. ALLEN and BOWDEN, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.
RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by private contract, the remaining unsold allotments of the subdivision of that valuable enclosed block of land on the NEWTOWN ROAD, adjoining the new CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, having frontages of 26 to 35 feet by depths varying from 100 to 170 feet.
☞ The position of the above allotments is undeniably the choicest and most valuable in Newtown, the greatest suburb of the city. Most of them front the main road, a little beyond the bridge, and only a few yards from the station, and whether as sites for business premises, or private residences, they will be admitted by all who know the locality to be unequalled in position.
These allotments are in the market for bona fide sale, on liberal terms, and particular attention is directed to them as really beautiful sites in an elevated, healthy, and respectable portion of this prosperous suburb.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

BALMAIN.
Remarkably neat Verandah Cottage Residence, with Garden, &c., in Waterview-street, adjoining the property of Thomas Coutts, Esq.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from L. A. Bernays, Esq. (in consequence of his leaving the colony), to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of 66 feet to WATERVIEW-STREET, BALMAIN, with a depth of 178 feet, on which is erected a HANDSOME COTTAGE RESIDENCE, containing verandah 30 x 7, drawing and dining rooms, 17 x 15, principal bedroom 22 feet in length, with dressing-room, and two other bedrooms, kitchen, shed, yard, water-tank, &c., at the rear. The land in front is formed into garden planted in great taste, with choice flowering plants and shrubs.
☞ Admirers of this beautiful suburb are particularly invited to inspect this really complete and delightfully situated property, which possesses every requisite for a comfortable residence, close to the main road and the ferries.
Terms at sale.

IMPORTANT PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
ILLAWARRA.
GRAND UNRESERVED SALE, of that extensive and truly magnificent agricultural estate, known as TERRY'S MEADOWS, consisting of about THREE THOUSAND ACRES of the richest Arable Land in New South Wales.
Terry's Meadows is situate on the Dapto Road, distant from the following seaports—
WOLLONGONG, 15 miles
KIAMA, 12 miles
SHELL HARBOUR, 3 miles,
and is acknowledged by all to be the cream of the famed Illawarra district.

The surveyor is proceeding at once to the estate to survey and subdivide the whole into farms, comprising from 30 to 200 ACRES each, to suit the requirements of all classes of purchasers.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at WOLLONGONG, on an early date, due notice of which will be given,
The whole of that valuable estate known as TERRY'S MEADOWS, Dapto Road, ILLAWARRA, subdivided into eligible agricultural farms
Further particulars will be announced on the completion of the survey, and lithographic plans, showing the subdivision, will be printed.

BRISBANE WATER.

MAGNIFICENT AGRICULTURAL and DAIRY PROPERTY, known as YARRAMALONG FARM, situated on the WYONG CREEK, BRISBANE WATER, about twenty miles from GOSFORD, containing about 843 ACRES of RICH AGRICULTURAL LAND.
Title unquestionable.
The title deeds may be inspected at the Rooms.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from John M. Lette, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 19th March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land situated in the county of Northumberland, in the parish of BRISBANE WATER, bounded on the north by the waters of WYONG CREEK, to which it has a considerable frontage, and containing by admeasurement 843 acres, more or less, and known as YARRAMALONG FARM, together with the numerous and substantial improvements thereon, comprising COMFORTABE HOMESTED, containing hall, dining and sitting rooms, three bedrooms, and store, with detached kitchen, yard enclosed with paling fence; barn, stable, corn-shed, stock-yard, milking shed, calf pen, and other buildings, &c.
*** These are of a substantial order, have not been long erected, and are now in good condition and repair.
Adjoining the house is a capital garden, of more than half an acre in extent, well stocked with vegetables, fruit trees, and vines, and is securely enclosed.
The land, which is of first-rate quality for agricultural purposes, is subdivided into numerous cultivation and other paddocks, strongly fenced, and at present there are upwards of 40 acres under crop of corn, barley, and oats, besides other cultivation. It is well watered by the never-failing WYONG CREEK, besides several permanent lagoons in various parts of the estate.
Of the whole block of 843 acres, about 560 ARE REALLY FIRST-CLASS AGRICULTURAL LAND, and that which has already been brought under the plough has yielded MAGNIFICENT RETURNS, and the crops now maturing are expected to prove equally abundant and profitable.
☞ As an agricultural property, Yarramalong Farm is, without exception, one of the best estates which have been offered in the market for a long time, as it is well known to be one of the earliest, and acknowledged to be one of the best selections of the district. Its soil is of a very rich nature, and bears favourable comparison with the far famed lands of the Hunter and Hawkesbury rivers. Situated in the midst of an industrious and thriving population, and within twenty miles of Gosford, giving its produce WATER CARRIAGE TO THE SYDNEY MARKET, with the advantage of communication by steamers weekly, in addition to sailing vessels, it is an estate worthy particular attention from agriculturists seeking a first class investment in productive, profitable, and improving property. It also affords a good opportunity to speculators, as it has a large frontage to the running waters of the Wyong, and would subdivide with great advantage into a number of small farms, all of which would find ready and eager purchasers.
The intention of the present proprietor to return to Europe on account of failing health, is the sole reason of this beautiful estate being brought into the market for bona fide sale—and Richardson and Wrench would, in specially directing attention to its disposal, particularly invite intending purchasers to visit the farm, and judge for themselves as to the character and productiveness of the soil.
Terms at sale.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

ANN-STREET, SURRY HILLS.
CAPITAL BRICK-BUILT DWELLING-HOUSE, No. 66, ANN-STREET, Surry Hills, together with a comfortable FOUR-ROOMED COTTAGE at the rear.
Title unquestionable.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situated in ANN-STREET, Surry Hills, having a frontage of 17 feet, by a depth of about 128 feet, extending to a wide lane—upon which is erected a SUBSTANTIAL DWELLING-HOUSE, being No. 66, Ann-street, built of brick, on stone foundations, with slated roof, containing four good rooms, with yard, having side entrance. Also, a comfortable brick-built COTTAGE, containing lobby, three good rooms, and kitchen; with separate yard, and small flower-garden in front.
☞ These premises are faithfully built, and finished in a superior and workmanlike manner. They are situated in an elevated and healthy position, within easy walking distance of the city. To those looking for a good investment, or a comfortable home, in an improving property, the above can be recommended with perfect confidence, and an inspection of it is invited prior to the day of sale.
Terms at sale.

Treasury Auction Rooms.
MONDAY, 5th March.

New Books.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at the Treasury Auction Rooms, on MONDAY, 5th March, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of valuable new books
Catalogues are in preparation.
Terms at sale.

☞ By order of the Official Assignee, J. P. Mackenzie, Esq.
In the Insolvent Estate of Mr. A. Spiers, No. 396, George-street.

On MONDAY, the 5th of March, at 11 o'clock precisely.

The Entire Stock-in-Trade of Spiers' well-known Millinery Establishment, George-street. Also,
The Unexpired Lease of the Shop and Dwelling House, unquestionably the most eligibly situated in the city, together with the Fittings and Fixtures.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the Official Assignee, J. P. Mackenzie, Esq., to sell by public auction, on the premises, No. 396, George-street, on MONDAY, the 5th of March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The entire stock-in-trade of this celebrated millinery establishment, consisting of
A large and varied assortment of trimmed and untrimmed bonnets and hats, bonnet shapes, velvet and silk mantles, shawls, blond lace, satin ribbons, all widths; fancy bonnet ribbons, orientals, fancy dresses, steel skirts, artificial flowers, satins, silks, saranets, black gros, check gros; kid, silk, and thread gloves; muslin trimmings, worked collars, habit shirts, cuffs, flouncings, neckties, frock bodies, parasols, underneath wearing apparel, Honiton lace, tissue shawls, infants' pelisses, ostrich feathers, crochet collars, falls, crape, boys' collars, Maltese lace, feathers and bugles, cashmere cloaks, infants' long robes, infants' frocks, monthly gowns, infants' flannels, poplins, boys' and girls' pinafores, black lace, illusion, hair nets, chemises, ladies' stays, Chambray dress caps, hoods, holland jackets, white cotton hose, holland coats, ruches, girls' drawers, prints, underneath clothing, and a variety of sundries. Also,
The fixtures, fittings, and residue of lease.
Terms, cash.

☞ On WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock.

Peremptory Sale of the Stock-in-Trade of Mr. Kilpatrick, Saddler, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel, George-street.
Also, the Household Furniture.
Important to Saddlers, Storekeepers, General Dealers, and others.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL has received instructions from the acting trustee to sell by public auction, prior to removal from the premises, George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 11 o'clock,
The entire stock-in-trade, consisting of a general assortment of saddlery.
Saddles and bridles
Cart harness and furniture
Whips, spurs
Saddlers' furniture, fittings, and
Saddler's ironmongery, &c., &c.; also,
The household furniture and sundries.
Terms cash.

On THURSDAY, 1st March, at 10 o'clock.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex North Wind, Morton, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

WGA—Case 266—1 pair Gothic Gates, No. 73
WGA—Case 279—1 Berlin black Chimney-piece, No. 25, fitted with Register Grate.

MR. ROBERT MURIEL will sell by public auction, at the Stores of Mr. W. G. Ainsworth, York-street, on THURSDAY, 1st March, at 10 o'clock precisely,
The above, more or less damaged by sea water, ex North Wind.
Terms, cash.

The Schooner MOUNTAIN MAID.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the New Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st of March, at 11 o'clock,
The schooner MOUNTAIN MAID, well-known in the Newcastle trade, with all her gear and apparel, as she now lies in Darling Harbour.
☞ Full particulars may be learned on application to the auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

The Schooner EXPRESS.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, near Market-street, on THURSDAY, the 1st March, at 11 o'clock,
The schooner EXPRESS, 158 tons register, carrying largely for her tonnage, well-found, as will appear upon inspection of her inventory.
☞ Further particulars on application to the auctioneer.
Terms at sale.

The Brig "DANIEL WATSON."
Preliminary Notice.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY next, the 1st of March, at 11 o'clock,
The well-known colonial-built brig "DANIEL WATSON," now lying in Darling Harbour, with all her spars, sails, chains, anchors, boats, and other appurtenances, as per inventory to be seen at the Rooms.
Prior to the sale the auctioneer invites all persons in want of a vessel of her class and tonnage to inspect the same. The vessel is so well known to all persons connected with the maritime interests of the port, that it would be quite superfluous to write a long and eulogistic advertisement descriptive of this vessel.
Terms at sale.

Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street.
Day of Sale, THURSDAY, March 8th.

828 Acres on the Burrowa River.

T. W. BOWDEN is favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at his new Rooms, 423, George-street, near Market-street, on THURSDAY, the 8th March, at 11 o'clock,
A valuable estate on the Burrowa River, near Tangmangaroo, in the county of King, containing 828 acres—a large portion of it being rich agricultural land, and the remainder open forest—partly fenced, cleared, and cultivated. A new and good substantial slab cottage, contains four rooms, has been erected by the present tenant, Mr. B. R. Bessard, with stock yards, and other erections, in terms of his improving lease—lately expired. This farm has a very extensive frontage to the river, upwards of 80 chains, and has a reserved Government road through it, leading to Yass. The southern boundary is 95 chains long, separating it from Fyan's grant. The northern line separates it from Brodribb and Sturt's estate and is 112 chains long; the eastern boundary is 80 chains long, and divides it from Kangmanga.
In the immediate vicinity is a township reserve, and many small farmers are located on the northern side, while on the east there is an extensive back country.
The title is a grant from the Crown by purchase, twenty-one years since.
A sketch or plan, together with the title deeds, may be seen at the Auction Rooms.
Terms at sale.

A Small Cottage and Ground, near Marshfield and Fumer's, on the road to Botany.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed by Mr. C. F. Clifford to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, on THURSDAY, March the 1st, at 11 o'clock,
A cottage, not quite finished, containing five rooms, with verandah in front, situated on an allotment of land having 60 feet frontage to Government road leading into the Mudbank road to Botany, directly opposite the Marshfield estate, and 108 feet deep to another allotment of the same dimensions, fronting St. John-street. The two allotments will be sold with the house. They are close to Harris and Fumer's market gardens, and are 53 and 54 on the plan of allotments sold by John Robey Hatfield, in 1841. The title, and small plan, may be seen at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

Schooner SACRAMENTO.

T. W. BOWDEN is instructed to sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, near Market-street, on THURSDAY next, 1st March, at 11 o'clock,
The colonial-built schooner Sacramento, 40 tons register, carries 60 tons of coal, at present and for some time past engaged in the Newcastle trade, and well known to the persons acquainted with the vessels trading between that port and Sydney. This vessel was built at Newcastle in 1850, is 56 feet long, 12½ feet beam, 3 9 10 feet depth of hold. From her light draft of water, and good sailing qualities, this little vessel is well adapted for the bar harbours and small rivers on the coast.
To view the vessel apply to Captain Kendall, Walker's Wharf.
Terms at sale.

Two Allotments of Land,
On the old Botany Road, near the Chapel.

T. W. BOWDEN will sell by auction, at the Land Sale Rooms, 423, George-street, near Market-street, on THURSDAY next, the 1st of March, at 11 o'clock,
Two allotment of land, fronting St. John-street and Government road leading to the old Botany Road near the property of the late George Robert Nichols, Esq., and bounded by the properties of Messrs. Tuton, Staple, and Davy.
The land in this locality is of a very superior description for market gardeners.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms at sale.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, SPECULATORS, and others.—The whole of the OREGON TIMBER, just arrived, ex King Phillip, will be submitted for public competition, without reserve, on Walker's Wharf, Lower George-street, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past two o'clock,
The cargo comprises T and grooved flooring boards, carpenters' clear boards, shelving boards, weather-boards, scantling, deals, &c.
Catalogues can be had on application to the Auctioneers (L. E. THRELKELD and CO., 363 George-street), giving a full description of each lot.

Continuation of Sale of
Groceries
Oilmen's Stores
Provisions
Wines, Spirits
Ale, Porter, &c.

By order of the Trustees in the assignment estate of Mr. William Ellis.

THURSDAY, 1st March.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, opposite the Cathedral, George-street, on THURSDAY, 1st March, commencing at 10 o'clock,
Comprising—
Plaid vestas, cutty pipes, I N E matches
American tubs, corks, Patna rice
Three-hoop buckets, dried apples
Cinnamon, hams
Currants, ink, sultana raisins
Cheese, raw and boiled oil
Hill and Ledger's bottled fruits
Batty's ditto
Frost's table vinegar
Pint pickles Coward's hot ditto
Colonial tobacco, bath bricks
Marsetti's cider, French plums
Coward's red herrings
Colonial soap
Red lead, Hobart Town jams
Vermicelli and macaroni
Colman's starch, Coward's mustard
Colman's ditto, Hunt's labrador salmon
Seidlitz powders
Valencia raisins, Patras currants.
LIQUORS, &c.
At 12 o'clock.
Byass' ale and porter, Earl's ditto and ditto
Purse's porter, Grundy, Down, and Co.'s ale
Whitbread's porter, sherry, and port wine
Old tom, cognac brandy in cases.
It is intended on this occasion to sell every article that remains unsold, to clear the stores, and as no new catalogues will be printed, parties are requested to reserve those already issued to them.
Terms at sale.

SALES BY AUCTION.

ATTRACTIVE UNRESERVED TIMBER SALE.
The entire Cargo of the King Philip, from Puget Sound.
At Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers and Co.'s Wharf, Lower George-street.
On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 29th February, at half-past 2 o'clock.

The entire CARGO of superior Picked OREGON TIMBER, now landing on Wilkinson's Wharf, ex King Philip, in most beautiful condition, and will be found on inspection the best assorted shipment and finest quality ever imported from Oregon, the whole having been cut expressly to order, to suit the requirements of the colonial market.
Important to Builders, Contractors, Timber Merchants, Architects, Country Buyers, and the Trade generally.
882,425 FEET UNEXCEPTIONABLE OREGON TIMBER, comprising—
DRESSED.
T. and G. inch Flooring Boards, 6 to 9 inch
1½ inch ditto ditto
Inch Carpenters' Clear Boards, P. 1 S.
Inch Shelving Boards
T. and G. half-inch Boards
Weatherboards, P. 1 S.
UNDRESSED.
Inch Flooring Boards
Weatherboards
Half-inch Boards
Joist and Scantling, 3 x 2, 4 x 2½, 4 x 3, 5 x 2, 6 x 2, 6 x 2½, 6 x 3
Deals, 9 x 3, 10 x 3, 11 x 3, 12 x 3.
☞ The Auctioneers have much pleasure in directing the special attention of country buyers, timber merchants, builders, contractors, shippers, and others, to the above shipment of very superior picked Oregon timber, the whole of which has been selected with great care, specially to order, and intending purchasers may rely upon being enabled to suit themselves with every description necessary for building purposes, the whole of which which be put up in lots to suit convenience of buyers, and sold without the slightest reserve, deliveries of which can be made from the wharf where the vessel is now discharging.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Messrs. Wilkinson, Brothers, and Co.'s Wharf, Lower George-street, THIS AFTERNOON, 29th instant, at half-past 2 o'clock,
The entire cargo of the King Philip, from Oregon, comprising
DRESSED.
208,000 feet 1 inch flooring boards, 6 to 9 inch
33,000 feet ditto ditto, 4 ditto
13,000 feet 1½ inch ditto ditto, ditto 6 ditto
26,500 feet 1 ditto carpenters' clear ditto, planed on side
26,500 feet 1 ditto shelving ditto, ditto, broad
40,000 feet ½ ditto T. and grooved ditto, ditto
66,500 feet 1 ditto rough ditto, good width
66,500 feet weather ditto, planed one side.
UNDRESSED.
40,000 feet ditto ditto, rough
13 519 feet ½ inch rough ditto
47,432 feet scantling, 3 x 2
37,322 feet ditto, 4 x 2
13,499 feet ditto, 4 x 2½
39,699 feet ditto, 4 x 3
22,007 feet ditto, 5 x 2
37,422 feet ditto, 6 x 2
13,638 feet ditto, 6 x 2½
31,113 feet ditto, 6 x 3
9,161 feet ditto, 7 x 2
7,361 feet ditto, 8 x 2
17,016 feet deals, 9 x 3
18,706 feet ditto, 10 x 3
35,585 feet ditto, 11 x 3
26,459 feet ditto, 12 x 3.

882,425 feet total.
Terms liberal, at sale.

Clearance Sale.
The entire balances of General Groceries, Provisions, Oilmen's Stores, Teas, Rice, Fruits, Bacon, Cheese, Matches, Wax Vestas, Spices, Wines and Spirits, Ale, Porter, &c.
For Absolute Unreserved Sale.
In the Assignment Estate of William Ellis.
On the Premises, George-street South, opposite the Cathedral.

Commencing at 10 o'clock on THURSDAY, 1st March.
Most Important to Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, Speculators, Confectioners, Chemists, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Hotelkeepers, Oilmen, and the Trade generally.

L. E. THRELKELD and CO. have received instructions from the Trustees in the assignment estate of William Ellis, to sell by public auction, on the Premises, George-street South, opposite the Cathedral, on THURSDAY next, 1st March, commencing at 10 o'clock prompt,
The entire well assorted stock of general groceries in the above assignment estate, comprising every requisite necessary for carrying on a first-class grocery business, the whole having been selected from the most celebrated makers, and will be found in beautiful condition.
GENERAL GROCERIES AND OILMAN'S STORES.
Mustards, in lbs. and half lbs.
Colman's blue
Ditto starch
Bottled fruits
Sauces
Mustard, in tins
Bacon (Compton's)
Hams
Cheese
Coward's mustard
Whybrow's ditto
Pint pickles
Batty's bottled fruits
Jams and jellies
Red herrings
White herrings
Pickled salmon
Salmon, in 1 lb. tins
Colonial soap
Tobacco
Raisins
Patras currants
Congou teas
French plums
Dates
Figs
Patna rice
China oil
Linseed oil
White lead
Paper bags
Grocers' paper
Feast's table vinegar
Coward's hot pickles
Vermecilli, macaroni
Seidlitz powders
Hunt's Labrador salmon
American tubs
L.N.E. matches
Plaid vestas
Spices, &c., &c.
At half-past 12 o'clock,
WINES, SPIRITS, ALE, PORTER.
Byass's bottled ale
Ditto ditto porter
Dorset ale
Furr's porter
Bari's bottled ale
Whitbread's porter
Sherry in wood and bottle
Port wine ditto
Cognac brandy in case
Geneva
British brandy
French brandy.
And sundry other goods too numerous to particularise, the whole of which will be sold without the slightest reserve to the highest bidder, and deliveries made immediately after the sale.
Terms at sale.

Positive Unreserved Sale of Household Furniture and Effects.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the Premises, 97, Bourke-street, Woolloomooloo, between William and Woolloomoolo streets, on THURSDAY, 1st March, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the household furniture and effects, comprising
Sofas, couches, chairs
Dining and other tables, chimney glasses
Paintings and engravings
Chests drawers, carpets, &c.
Bedsteads and bedding
Washstands and furniture
Toilet glasses, bed and window curtains
Kitchen utensils
China and glass ware
Together with other sundries.
Terms, cash.

Firearms, Clothing, Watches, Boots, &c.

ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Double and single guns
Pistols and revolvers
7 trunks new and secondhand clothing
Gold and silver watches
Rings, brooches, and other jewellery
3 trunks boots, assorted
Concertinas, books, &c.
Terms, cash.

Beef and Mutton.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS have been instructed by E. J. Blaxland, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Corporation Wharf, foot of Erskine-street, THIS DAY, at 3 o'clock,
Mutton, in carcase; beef, in quarters.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Scotch and Manchester Goods, Slops, &c.

A Choice Shipment.
Just landed, ex late arrivals.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 1st and 2nd, At 11 o'clock each day.

To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Outfitters, and the Trade.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days, at their Rooms, Pitt-street,
80 packages of fresh autumn drapery, Scotch and Manchester goods, slops, &c., the greater portion of them wollen goods, suitable for the winter season and the New Diggings.
Terms at sale.

Peremptory Sale, on WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has received instructions from Mr. Maskell, South Head Road, near Palmer-street, to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, February 29th, at 11 o'clock, on his premises,
Counter and fixtures, show glasses, small stock of confectionary, vinegar, bacon, &c.; scales and weights sundry dresses, and clothing, quarrymen's tools, ropes, cut saws, &c. Also, household furniture, comprising bedsteads, washstands, and glasses, Dining tables, chairs, sofas, large carpet, elegant engravings, new patent mangle, and sundries, too numerous to mention.
Terms, cash. Sale guaranteed.

On account of whom it may concern.

Ex Star of Peace, — Jamson, master, from London. Damaged by sea water.

FRIDAY, March 2nd, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, March 2nd, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
GG in diamond over MSG,
103 bales, containing 40 pieces 30-inch grey calico, 17 pieces 1310 yards much damaged; 23 pieces 1787½ slightly damaged
105 ditto, containing 40 pieces 33-inch grey calico, 21 pieces 1784 yards much; 19 pieces 1598½ yards slightly
106 ditto, containing 40 pieces 33-inch grey calico, 13 pieces 977 yards much; 37 pieces 2036½ yards slightly
107 bales, containing 40 pieces 36-inch grey calico, 19 pieces 1629 yards much; 21 pieces 1892 yards slightly
109 ditto, containing 40 pieces 36-inch grey calico, 16 pieces 1192 yards much; 24 pieces 1795½ yards, slightly
113 ditto, containing 20 pieces 8-4 inch grey calico, 6 pieces 360½ yards, much; 14 pieces 775½ yards, slightly
114 ditto, containing 20 pieces 8-4 inch grey calico, 7 pieces 483½ yards, much; 13 pieces 736½ yards slightly
115 ditto, containing 20 pieces 8-4 inch grey calico, 8 pieces 436½ yards, much; 12 pieces 66½ yards slightly
117 ditto, containing 20 pieces 8 4 inch grey calico, 10 pieces 547 yards, much; 10 pieces 541½ yards, slightly
118 ditto, containing 20 pieces 8-4 inch grey calico, 12 pieces 642½ yards, much; 8 pieces 443½ yards slightly
125 ditto, containing 50 pieces 36-inch supers, 26 pieces 1220½ yards, slightly; 24 pieces 1697½ yards, sound
126 ditto, containing 50 pieces 36 inch supers, 29 pieces 2389 yards, slightly; 21 pieces 1728 yards, sound
128 ditto, containing 100 pieces 7-8 navy, all much
133 ditto, containing 100 pieces 9-8 navy, all much.
Terms, cash.

Hobart Town Timber.
Quartering, Joists
Battens
Palings
Shingles.
Just arrived ex Tasmania.

Auction Sale, Patent Slip Wharf, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, THIS DAY, 29th February, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of superior Hobart Town timber, shingles, &c., just landed ex Tasmania, comprising
Quartering, 12 to 15 feet lengths
Joists, 5 x 3 x 3, and 8 x 3, 10 to 14 feet long
Pattens, 1253, 10 feet long
3631, 12 ditto ditto
162, 14 ditto ditto
204, 15 ditto ditto
44, 16 ditto ditto.
30,000 shingles
15,000 box palings, 5 feet.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Hobart Town Potatoes.
Ex Tasmania.

Auction Sale, THIS MORNING.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on the Patent Slip Wharf, THIS DAY, Wednesday, 29th February, at 11 o'clock,
A few tons best Hobart Town seed potatoes, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of Lumber, ex F. H. Perkins.
Just arrived, from New York.
500,000 feet.

For positive unreserved auction sale, at Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, on TUESDAY, 6th March.

To Timber Merchants, Builders, Contractors, Country Buyers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have been favoured with instructions to sell by auction, at Moore's Wharf, Miller's Point, on TUESDAY, 6th March, at half-past two o'clock,
The cargo of selected American lumber, just arrived, ex F. H. Perkins, from New York, viz.:—
97,899 feet 1-inch white pine shelving, planed one side and one edge, 12 to 20 inches wide
58,985 feet 1-inch white pine ceiling, planed, tongued, and grooved, 9 to 12 inches wide
192,105 feet 1-inch white pine boards, planed one side, 12 to 20 inches wide
90,102 feet 1-inch spruce scotch flooring, planed, tongued, and grooved
48,997 feet 1-inch Norway pine flooring, planed, tongued and grooved
21,294 feet pine weatherboards, 12 feet long
Intending purchasers are invited to inspect the above shipment of superior American lumber, previous to the day of sale. The whole of the cargo will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit the trade.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Two Days' Sale of Drapery, Slops, &c.

THURSDAY, March 1st.
FRIDAY, March 2nd.

To Merchants, Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, Shippers, and others.

237 Packages.
General Drapery, Fancy Goods, Slops, &c., &c.
Ex Star of Peace, Ætos, and Castle Howard.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers, Messrs. Montefiore, Graham, and Co., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 1st instant, and FRIDAY, 2nd, commencing each day at 11 o'clock,
237 packages general drapery, woollens hosiery, fancy goods, &c., &c., and slops, comprising
8-4 and 36-inch greys, 36-inch shirtings; 72, 80, and 90-inch wigans; cotton, union, and linen ticks; Irish, frontings, lawns, ginghams, prints, 7-8 and 9-8 navies, blue jeans, bonnet ribbons, orientals, 5-8 black gros and ducapes, 24-inch black glacé; 1½, 2, 2½, 3, 4, and 5 inch black silk fringes; 2, 2½, and 3 inch coloured and spaced ditto; black and coloured ribbon velvets; black and brown felt hats, trimmed and untrimmed; baby linen, underclothing, fancy wool handkerchiefs, scarlet llama handkerchiefs, 6-4 and 7-4 black and coloured handkerchiefs, printed circassians, ¾ fancy crossovers, flounced robes, rolled shirtings, 4-4 terrys, cotton and silk umbrellas, white and grey lambswool half-hose, lambswool and merino socks, brown and grey cotton ditto, brown cotton half-hose, brown and grey cotton hose, polkas and polka vests, cotton braces, india-rubber braces and belts, cotton and silk umbrellas, children's dresses and pellisses, children's and ladies' cloth mantles and jackets, coutille stays, O. S. and nursing ditto, habits, coloured silk and spun gloves, Habit's cachmere ditto, kid gauntlets; Habit's French kid, trimmed; men's coloured cachmere and cloth ditto, men's white and coloured kid, corahs and china bands; crochet collars, sleeves, and sets; fancy mohair checks, winseys, country pins, ounce ditto and short whites, mantle cloths, cotton pockets, ¾ gala plaids, black cloth sacs, fancy tweed and doe ditto, fancy tweed and doe trousers, shepherds' ditto, drab and millers' mole ditto, black cloth and doe ditto; black cloth, tweed, doe, and silk vests; crimean shirts; white shirts, W. and B.; boys' and youths' ditto; men's regatta ditto, W. and B.; boys', youths', and men's Scotch twilled ditto; blue pilot reefers, mohair ditto, &c., &c.
Terms liberal, at sale.

THIS MORNING, 11 o'clock.
Special Notice.
Hobart Town Timber, ex Tasmania.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. beg to direct the attention of the trade to the alteration in the time of the above sale, which will take place at 11 o'clock instead of at half-past 2, as advertised in yesterday's paper.

On account of whom it may concern.
Oaten Hay.
Auction Sale, Smith's Wharf, THIS MORNING.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, on Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point, THIS DAY, 29th February, at half-past 10 o'clock,
70 bales oaten hay.
Terms, cash

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Ætos, Berry, master, from London.
Damaged by sea water.

THURSDAY, March 1st, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, March 1st, at half-past 10 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Damaged by sea water,
GG in diamond over M S G,
77—Bale containing 36 pieces gingham, 12 pieces 628 yards, much; 24 pieces 1293 yards slightly
78—Ditto containing 36 pieces, gingham, 15 pieces 806 yards, much; 21 pieces, 1141½ yards, slightly
79—Ditto ditto 39 pieces gingham, 2102½ yards much
80—Ditto ditto 43 ditto huckaback, 2510½ ditto, ditto
89—Ditto ditto 30 ditto blue drills, 2224 ditto, ditto
90—Ditto ditto 30 ditto ditto, 16 pieces 1170½ yards much, 14 pieces 1004 yards, slightly
92—Case ditto 40 ditto black coburgs, 1831 yards all slightly
93—Ditto ditto 40 ditto ditto, 1876½ ditto, slightly
95—Ditto ditto 40 ditto ditto, 1915½ ditto, ditto
TT&Co. in diamond over MSG.
3—Bale ditto 8 ditto Kidderminster carpets, 3 pieces 323 yards, much; 5 pieces, 531 yards ditto, slightly.
Terms, cash.

To Livery Stablekeepers, Hay and Corn Dealers, Provision Dealers, &c.
Potatoes
Hay
Hams
Bacon, &c., &c.
Auction Sale, at Mr. J. H. Atkinson's Store, Circular Quay.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at Mr. J. H. Atkinson's Store, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 1st March, at 10 o'clock,
Potatoes
Hay
Hams
Bacon, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Congou, in Chests and Halves.
Damaged by sea water.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Castilian, Harrington, master, from Hongkong.
414 Packages.
194 Packages, slightly damaged
8 ditto, much ditto
212 ditto broken.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, by public auction, at their Sale Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
HM in diamond.

	Damaged slightly.	Damaged much.	Broken.
No. 1—75 chests congou	—		37
Wild Wave.			
2—36 half-chests ditto	3		97
3—49 half-chests ditto	1		70
4—24 chests ditto	4		8
194	8		212

Terms, cash.

Byass' Ale, in Pints and Quarts.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Colonsay, from London.

FRITH and PAYTEN are instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, the 29th February, at 11 o'clock,
WL in diamond,
1-100—100 casks Byass' ale, each 4 dozen quarts
225-250—25 casks Byass' ale, each 6 dozen pints
Terms, cash.

Dried Fruits, Candied Peel
Shell Almonds, Barcelona Nuts
Oil Stores, Sardines, Cheese, &c., &c.
To Grocers, Provision Dealers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Valentia raisins
Sultana ditto, in drums
Muscatel ditto, in boxes and half-boxes
Currants, in cases and barrels
Orange, lemon, and citron peel
Softshell almonds, Barcelona nuts
Sardines, in quarter-tins
An invoice of Stevens's celebrated brand of oil stores
Derby cheese
Gouda ditto, in boxes, &c, &c.
Terms at sale.

Mail Axles and Springs
Carriage Lamps, German-silver Spoons
Dining-room Grates, Kitchen Ranges
Iron Safes, Iron Bedsteads
Furnishing Ironmongery, &c.
To Coachbuilders, Furniture Dealers, Ironmongers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on FRIDAY, the 2nd March, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of the above goods. Particulars in a future issue.

BOOROODALE, near BERRIMA,
On the Great South Road.
CHOICE FARM and HOMESTEAD of 77 ACRES, with house, cultivation paddocks, orchard, barn, &c.
AT THE CUT-AWAY HILL.
Title—Grant by purchase from the Crown.
Terms—A portion of the purchase-money may remain secured upon the property.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 29th February,
A choice farm and homestead of 77 ACRES, upon which there is a house of five rooms, store, and kitchen, fitted with oven, &c. Also barn, cartshed, and stables, with loft over; poultry-house, two labourers' huts, &c. A neat flower garden and small orchard in front of the house, and kitchen garden adjoining the barn and stables. Stockyard with calf-pen, a killing yard, and also a barn yard. There are also two cultivation paddocks of 20 acres and 5 acres, which are enclosed separately. The rest of the land is also good and fit for culture.
☞ This snug homestead has a large frontage to THE GREAT SOUTH ROAD, about 3½ miles from Berrima, and presents every facility for carrying on A STORE IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FARM. It is intersected by a creek which flows at the back of the house, and is also
ABUNDANTLY WATERED
by lagoons. It affords a rare opportunity for an industrious man to secure a home and an independence for his family.
PLAN of the property to be seen at the Rooms, where every information can be obtained.

ST. LEONARD'S, NORTH SHORE.

4 VALUABLE HALF-ACRE ALLOTMENTS.
Title unquestionable. Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 29th February,
Four valuable allotments, each containing half-an-acre, being Lots 1, 2, 12, and 16 of section 34, as per plan of the town of St. Leonard's, with frontages to ALFRED, ERNEST, and FALCONER STREETS.
☞ These allotments are contiguous to the residences of Messrs. Hawkins and Robinson. The land is level, commands a magnificent view, and the soil is well adapted for a garden or orchard.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

Weekly Produce Sale.

Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 1st March, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Bales wool
Casks tallow
Sheepskins
Hides, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Horse, Dray, and Harness.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, 1st March, at 1 o'clock precisely,
Horse, dray, and harness, complete.
☞ The above is well known in the town, and any trial given with a ton weight.

CITY OF SYDNEY.

DICKSON'S MILL, GOULBURN-STREET, together with a LARGE BLOCK of LAND.

Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by DAVID DICKSON, Esq., to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 29th February,
That portion of that well known property, Dickson's Mills, situate at the western extremity of GOULBURN-STREET, and consisting of that LARGE BLOCK of LAND, containing 1 rood 32¼ perches, fronting Goulburn-street, and extending back 143 feet, more or less, to Dickson-street West, at the rear, which divides it from the premises lately occupied as Allen's soap factory. Upon it is erected the building known as
THE NEW MILLS,
a large and massive structure, built of stone, comprising five floors, the whole of the very best colonial hardwood, and capable of carrying the heaviest description of goods packed to the ceilings.
*** With the mill will be INCLUDED the whole of the MACHINERY now standing.
The lower floor opens into the large yard at the rear, which is entered from Dickson-street West, leading into Liverpool-street. Two of the other floors open into Goulburn-street, and the whole are connected by substantial stairs.
☞ The above is bounded on the north by Isaacs' wholesale Staffordshire stores; on the south, by a high stone wall along a reserved street, to which it has 143 feet frontage; while on the west it has 152 feet to Dickson-street West.
From the extent of the land, the large street frontage it enjoys, the proximity to the water, being only a few yards distant, and the massive construction of the building, the above is well worthy the attention of capitalists seeking permanent city investments.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

GARDEN HILL ESTATE, NORTH SHORE.

This Valuable Property is situate
AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE LANE COVE RIVER,
within a short distance of the village of Greenwich, and about
A MILE AND A HALF FROM ST. LEONARD'S.
It is bounded on the north by Nicholls' Estate, and consists partly of nice table land, falling away towards the west, the lower grounds being admirably
ADAPTED FOR ORANGERIES AND ORCHARDS,
while the higher land presents beautiful building sites,
COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS
of the Parramatta and Lane Cove Rivers, and surrounding country.
The whole has been recently surveyed by Messrs. Reuss and Brown, and subdivided into small farms, care being taken in their arrangement to give to each farm a fair proportion of hill and valley.

*** The Garden Hill Estate can be reached by water IN 25 MINUTES from SYDNEY.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 29th February
That choice property known as
THE GARDEN HILL ESTATE,
as recently subdivided into
SIX SMALL FARMS.
No. 1 contains 8 ACRES, more or less, and has a frontage of five chains to a reserved Government road, and extends down to and has a considerable frontage to GORE'S CREEK.
No. 2, contains about 10 ACRES, with frontage to the reserved Government Road, and also to GORE'S CREEK.
Nos. 3 and 4, contain respectively 11½ acres, and 11 acres. Each of these have about 5 chains frontage to the Government Road, and a similar frontage to GORE'S CREEK.
No. 5 contains 11 ACRES, and has rather more than 5 chains frontage to the Government Road, as well as to Gore's Creek—part of the northern boundary is formed by a FRESH WATER CREEK, running into Gore's Creek. On it is erected a hut and two small enclosures, which have been under garden culture.
No. 6 contains 14 ACRES, and has an extensive frontage to the Government Road and Gore's Creek. It has a FRESH WATER CREEK running through it, and is bounded on the north by the well-known Nicholl's Estate.
LARGE PLAN on view at the Rooms, where every information can be obtained

FOR POSITIVE SALE.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
CORNER OF BOURKE AND WOOLLOOMOOLOO STREETS.
THE WOOLLOOMOOLOO GROCERY STORE.
Title—Unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 29th February,
The undermentioned freehold property—
THE WOOLLOOMOOLOO GROCERY STORE, adjoining the HARGRAVE'S HOTEL, and fronting Bourke-street. It is built of brick on stone foundation, with shingled roof. It has a double glass front, and contains large shop, sitting and bedroom; kitchen at the rear with store-room over; back entrance from the lane, covered yard, &c. It is now let to a respectable tenant at a weekly rental of £1, and is doing as good a grocery business as any shop in Woolloomooloo.
This is a substantial well-finished building, in an improving locality, not far from the Bay, and well worthy the attention of any one in search of a good investment.
Plan on view at the Rooms.

FOR POSITIVE SALE.
SNUG INVESTMENT, REDFERN.
SMALL TWO-STORY HOUSE.
Terms at Sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street at 11 o'clock THIS DAY, 29th February,
A TWO-STORY STONE AND BRICK-BUILT HOUSE, having about 15 feet frontage to Burnett-street, with a depth of about 92 feet. It contains 2 good rooms on the ground floor, with a large bedroom and balcony on the first floor, a weatherboard kitchen, washhouse, &c., at the rear. There is a good back yard, provided with the necessary conveniences, and in which is a well of excellent water, affording a never-failing supply. The house is fitted with eaves, spouting, and down pipes.
The house stands back from the street, with a pretty little garden in front, and forms in itself a really comfortable home.
Any one in search of such a property would find this a most desirable opportunity, the house being in thorough repair, and the proprietor being determined to sell.

BURNETT DISTRICT.
THE LOWER YARROL and UPPER YARROL Runs, together with
8950 SHEEP, MORE OR LESS, WARRANTED SOUND.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock on TUESDAY, 3rd April,
Those well-known and valuable runs,
LOWER YARROL and UPPER YARROL, extending up the valley of the head of the Burnett River and its tributaries for about twenty miles, in which there is an abundant and never-failing supply of water. They are distant about
140 MILES from MARYBOROUGH,
70 MILES from GAYNDAH, and
100 MILES from PORT CURTIS;
and adjoin the runs of Messrs. Skinner and Lamb, and Messrs. Mackay and Caswell. The country consists of rich apple-tree and gum flats and well-grassed ridges, lightly timbered with silver-leaf and long leafed iron bark. It is very sound and healthy in the wettest seasons, and being part table land, is often visited with showers in seasons of drought, when other parts of the country are burnt up.
The IMPROVEMENTS are,
A shingled cottage with detached kitchen, and a garden in front.
A substantial store, divided into five apartments, roofed with galvanised tiles, partly floored, with verandah in front—easily convertible into a convenient dwelling-house.
A woolshed, 50 feet x 33 feet, shingled, floored, and battoned, with sheep yards, and powerful lever press with shed over it.
Three men's huts, convenient log sheep yards, a small stockyard and horse yard. A paddock of from 500 to 600 acres.
There are also five out sheep stations, with huts and log yards, and a few hurdles.
With these runs will be sold—
800 maiden ewes, more or less
600 ewes, more or less, 2 years old
400 ewes more or less, 3 years old
2600 ewes, more or less, 4 years and aged
2200 hoggets, of about equal sexes, more or less
2200 wethers, more or less, 2, 3, and 4 years
150 rams.

8950 sheep, more or less, WARRANTED SOUND.

*** Working horses, stores, supplies, and implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ Parties contemplating the purchase of this very desirable property are earnestly invited to visit it prior to the sale, as MORT and CO. feel satisfied they will find the above simple description fully borne out, and that both sheep and runs will stand inspection.

THIS DAY, 29th February.—Most extensive and valuable SALE OF CITY SUBURBAN AND COUNTRY FREEHOLD PROPERTIES by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, THIS DAY, 29th February,
GOULBURN-STREET.—DICKSON'S MILL, together with a large block of land
WOOLLOOMOOLOO, Bourke and Woolloomooloo streets.—The Woolloomooloo Grocery Store, adjoining the Hargraves Hotel
REDFERN, Burnett-street.—Two-story stone and brick built house
ST. LEONARD'S, North Shore.—Four valuable half-acre allotments
GARDEN HILL ESTATE, North Shore.—Six small farms, containing respectively eight acres to fourteen acres
BOOROODALE, near Berrima.—Choice farm and homestead of 77 acres.
MORT and CO.

LACHLAN RIVER.

FIRST-CLASS CATTLE STATION and STOCK.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by J. F. Clements, Esq., to dispose of the following VALUABLE FATTENING stations, situated on the right bank of the Lachlan River.—
BURRAWANG
MANWONGA
BEREWONSINIA
DIRRIWONG
CHARLEY'S YARD
YOBONDERY and GILLAN BINE
SEBASTOPOL
BYONG
SOUTH BYONG
CARRIAJONG HILLS
Together with 10,000 HEAD OF CATTLE, to be MUSTERED.
For particulars apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

DARLING DOWNS AND MORETON DISTRICTS.

Most Extensive Sale of truly first-class Pastoral Properties.
1. THE FAR-FAMED CLIFTON RUN, together with about 60,000 sheep, more or less; 4500 cattle, more or less; and 300 horses, more or less.
2. THE WELL-KNOWN JINGI JINGI RUNS, with 47,000 sheep, more or less, and about 100 cattle.
3. THE CROW'S NEST and PERSEVERANCE RUNS, together with 13,000 sheep, more or less.
Terms—One-third cash. The residue by approved bills at two years from date of sale, with bank discount added, and secured upon the stock and stations.

MORT and CO. have received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 17th April,
The following valuable pastoral properties, of long-established first-class character—
DARLING DOWNS.
FIRST.—THE FAR-FAMED CLIFTON RUN, situate about half-way between Drayton and Warwick, and about 85 MILES FROM IPSWICH, the head of the navigation of the Brisbane River. It is in the centre of Darling Downs Proper, and THE WHOLE OF IT DOWNS COUNTRY. More than this it is deemed unnecessary to describe the Clifton Run, it being beyond all doubt one of THE MOST FAMOUS IN THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.
THE IMPROVEMENTS are of the first order, all the buildings being either shingled or roofed with galvanised corrugated iron. They have been erected chiefly for the purpose of economising labour, and during the last three years many thousand pounds have been expended on this noble property, with a view of perfecting it in all its arrangements. In proof of the benefits arising from some of the improvements thus made, it may be mentioned that about 70,000 sheep were washed and shorn in seven weeks.
The WASHPOOL is supplied with water in any quantity for spoutwashing, without the aid of machinery, or other expense; and a fall of over twelve feet has been obtained. It is also so constructed as to be out of danger from the highest known floods.
The WOOLSHED, recently erected, at a cost of about £2000, is complete in every respect.
The SHEEP DRAFTING YARDS have also been recently built, upon the most approved plan.
The CATTLE YARDS are supposed to be the best in the Northern Districts, and large enough to work the whole herd at once.
The PADDOCKS, four in number, are, for the most part, newly put up. One of them, containing several miles of fencing, has only been recently completed, for the use of the working bullocks and stud, with a large stable for breaking-in horses and other purposes.
The HOUSE contains eight good rooms and verandah, with all the necessary out-offices, and in every way suited for a gentleman's family.
SUPERINTENDENT'S COTTAGE, nearly new, and having every accommodation requisite for comfort.
In addition to the above there are a number of men's huts at the head station, all shingled, or roofed with galvanised iron; and many other improvements, too numerous to particularise in an advertisement. It may be stated that the sheep yards are so large that they should be termed paddocks.
With CLIFTON will be sold the following stock:
60,000 sheep, more or less
4,500 cattle, more or less
300 horses, more or less.
*** The SHEEP now depasturing on Clifton are about 72,000, which number the proprietor intends to reduce to the above number of 60,000, by the sale of some flocks of culled ewes, the greater part of which are now fat, and fit for market; thus giving the purchaser room for increasing stock. Of the sheep to be sold with the station, about 34,400 are 3 years of age and under, and about 28,000 to breed from the coming season.
*** The CATTLE are noted for the yield of fat, and are exceedingly quiet. Nine-tenths of them could be mustered in a couple of days. The herd was supplied with a fresh lot of bulls in November last, procured at considerable cost.
Working bullocks, drays, horses, carts, implements, stores, &c., to be taken at a valuation.

☞ MORT and CO. refrain from any comment upon this property. They would merely direct the attention of intending purchasers to the facilities of visiting it prior to the sale, and earnestly entreat them to inspect it and judge for themselves.
SECOND.—JINGI JINGI, including ROSEVALE and CHARLEY'S CREEK runs.
These most extensive, healthy, and fattening runs are bounded by the main range of Darling Downs, and the celebrated Jimbour and Cooranga runs, and embrace a tract of country nearly 40 miles long and 20 miles wide. They are intersected by a number of creeks, the principal ones being Jingi Jingi, Gendowy, Cooranga, and Charley's Creek. The country is generally open undulating forest, with some plains; and the timber is of various kinds—box, broad and narrow leaf ironbark, apple, MYALL, and SALT-BUSH.
THE IMPROVEMENTS include everything requisite for the proper working of the stations. Considerable sums have lately been expended in improving the yards, erecting paddocks, and shingling huts, &c.
With the Jingi Jingi Runs will be sold
47,000 SHEEP, more or less, depasturing thereon, and
100 CATTLE, more or less.
And, with a view of giving to the purchasers ample room for the increase of the flocks, the following runs in the Maranoa district, situate close to the police station, on the Bungil Creek, and near to the Messrs. Hall's cattle station, viz.,—

Jickool	Bungle Major Back Run
Mulga Mulga	Bung, and
Bungle Major	Bung Back Run

WILL BE GIVEN IN!!
*** SHEEP.—Of those to be sold with the Jingi Jingi Runs, about 27,300 are under three years; and there will be about 26,000 to breed from the coming season, for which rams have been fully provided.
Teams, drays, working horses, stores, implements, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
DISTRICT OF MORETON.
THIRD.—That really valuable pastoral property,
THE CROW'S NEST AND PERSEVERANCE RUNS,
situate in the Moreton District, about sixty miles from Ipswich.
It is well known that these runs form one of the most valuable pastoral properties in the Moreton District, of large extent, and very great grazing capabilities; and as a wool-growing country, second perhaps to none in that district; also, abundantly watered.
The improvements comprise every thing requisite for the full working of a property of the extent.
With Crow's Nest and Perseverance will be sold
13,000 sheep, more or less.
*** Stores, implements, teams, drays, working horses, &c., to be taken at a valuation.
☞ The attention of the squatters of the Australian colonies is requested to this almost unprecedentedly extensive sale of first-class pastoral properties. Their long established reputation, vast extent, and proximity to water carriage, entitle them to the fullest consideration on the part of all those in the squatting interest, or who may be on the look-out for investments in the most favourite districts in Queensland. The fullest inspection invited, for which there is ample time prior to the sale.
The sheep are warranted sound.

To Butchers.

G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. John Town, to sell by auction, on THURSDAY next, the 1st March, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
200 (two hundred) head of prime fat cattle, in lots.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Parsons to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 29th of February, at 12 o'clock,
140 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers
Also, 600 prime fat sheep.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. Joseph Onus to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 29th of February, at 12 o'clock,
80 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Mr. E. Eather to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, THIS DAY, Wednesday, the 29th of February, at 12 o'clock,
75 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from A. and W. Busby, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on THURSDAY, next, the 1st of March, at 12 o'clock,
1100 prime fat wethers, in lots to suit purchasers.

Butchers, Butchers, Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Yards, THIS DAY, 29th instant, at 12 o'clock,
1200 prime fat sheep, in lots to suit purchasers.

Heifers. Heifers, Heifers.
To Shippers, Dairymen, Dealers, and others.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by C. W. Buchanan, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Homebush Sale Yards, THIS DAY, the 29th instant, at 12 o'clock,
50 really prime first-class heifers, two and three years old, in excellent condition, and many forward in calf.
☞ The heifers are from a celebrated herd, and have been most judiciously selected.

USUAL GENERAL SALE.
In addition to the above Mr. DAWSON will sell by auction at the above yards, on WEDNESDAY,
25 very choice heifers, mostly on the point of calving
The usual variety of saddle and draught horses, &c., &c.

To Retail Butchers, &c.
At Campbellfield, near Campbelltown, on SATURDAY next, 3rd March, immediately after the sale of the farm and stock.

*** The Goodwill of the Business and Lease of a substantial Stone-built House, containing eight rooms, Shop and Premises, at Campbelltown, well-known as late Booth's butchering establishment, together with all the Stock-in-Trade.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by John Davis, Esq., to sell by auction, at Campbellfield, immediately after the sale of the farm,
The lease and goodwill of the above well-known premises and business, together with the following stock, viz.,
3 horses, carts, and harness
Water cart
Patent chaffcutters, &c.
In connection with the above are
A detached slaughter-house and 3-acre paddock, an excellent grass paddock of nearly 20 acres, well watered, and securely fenced.
☞ The above offers a first-rate opportunity for an industrious steady tradesman to step into a well-known and old established business.

Agricultural and Dairy Farm and Stock.
Campbellfield, near Campbelltown.
A very choice Dairy and Agricultural Farm, containing about 111 acres, with extensive Improvements, and well known as the Old Campbelltown Racecourse.

THOMAS DAWSON is instructed by John Davis, Esq., to sell by auction, on SATURDAY, the 3rd March next, on the Ground, at 12 o'clock,
The above really choice farm, together with all the dairy, cows, and heifers, &c., situated on the line of railway, four miles from Campbelltown.
The land is of a first-rate quality, cleared and stumped, securely and conveniently fenced, and an abundance of the purest water in all seasons. The pasturage is excellent, having a good proportion of artificial grasses mixed throughout.
The improvements consist of a comfortable verandahed three-room cottage, kitchen, and servant's room; dairy and store; stable and harness room; stockyard and milking shed, pigsties, fowl house, cart shed, &c.; a neat little flower garden and orchard, planted with the choicest fruit trees. Also, a nice two-roomed cottage and garden. The stock consists of
40 prime cows and heifers
8 working horses
10 store pigs
20,000 excellent bricks
A stack, about 20 tons, of splendid new hay
Wheat, thrashed, and unthrashed, in shed
Barley, English and Cape, ditto
A very neat well-built spring cart and harness
2 other carts, roller, ploughs, &c.
*** An inspection of the above really compact and first-class homestead and farm is earnestly solicited, as the auctioneer feels convinced it has only to be seen to be coveted. It is decided that a station is to be formed either on this property or within a quarter of a mile of it.
Title, unquestionable.
Terms at sale.
☞ Arrangements are made with the railway authorities for intending purchasers to be set down on the morning of the sale within 200 yards of the premises, by the 10 o'clock train from Sydney, and 10 45 train from Campbelltown.
Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.
The auctioneer will be happy to supply intending purchasers with any further information they may require.

To Tradesmen, Shopkeepers, Bankers, and Capitalists.
Most VALUABLE BLOCK OF LAND, eligibly situated for business premises, and known as "Harper's Corner," adjoining the Joint Stock Bank and the Post Office, BATHURST.

Day of sale, THURSDAY, 22nd March.

TRESS and CROAKER have received instructions from Mr. T. J. Curtis to sell by public auction, at their Mart, Howick-street, on THURSDAY, 22nd March,
All that invaluable parcel of land situated in the heart of Bathurst, opposite the Court-house, and adjoining the Joint Stock Bank, having a frontage to William-street of 98 feet, by a depth of 66 feet, with a second frontage to Russell-street of 66 feet.
This land is so well known that to describe it more particularly would be superfluous; as a position for business it is unrivalled; a Bank on either side of it causes a continuous mercantile stream to pass along both frontages, giving it an importance seldom to be equalled.
For the erection of a Banking House no spot could be more desirable; nor is it by any means probable that a position so suitable for the erection of an imposing business structure will ever again be offered to the Bathurst public.
The parcel will be offered in one lot, and if not sold in this way will be subdivided.
Terms at sale.—Title guaranteed.
N.B.—Day of sale, THURSDAY, 22nd March.
☞ Further particulars on application to the auctioneers.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, 21st February, 1860.

BARTLETT v. KELLICK.
PLOMER v. DITTO.

ON THURSDAY, the 1st March, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the SHERIFF will cause to be sold the defendant's right, title, and interest (other than an equity of redemption), of, in, and to
All those TWO PIECES or PARCELS of LAND, being LOTS 11 and 12 of the MEDWAY ESTATE, situate in the county of Northumberland, in the colony of New South Wales, commencing at the distance of thirty-three chains from the south-west corner of the original estate, and bounded on the south by a line bearing east 24 chains and 50 links; on the east by a road one hundred links wide, being a line bearing north six degrees west, twenty-seven chains; on the north by lot 10, being a line bearing west 24 chains and 50 links; and on the west by a line of road bearing south six degrees east, twenty-seven chains to the point of commencement, containing by admeasurement 67½ acres, more or less.
Also,
All those FOUR PIECES OR PARCELS OF LAND, being lots 15, 16, 17, and 18 of the said Medway Estate, commencing at the north west corner of lot 14, and bounded on the south by lot 14, being a line bearing east twenty-nine chains; on the east by a line of road bearing north 6 degrees west, fifty-eight chains to the road leading from Wollombi and Portland Head to Maitland, and Gosford Road; on the north by that road, being a line being a line bearing west 14 degrees south, twenty-three chains; and on the west by part of the estate of Messrs. Cooper and Holt, and part of the estate of Thomas Walker, Esq., being a line bearing south fifty-two chains to the point of commencement, containing by estimation one hundred and forty-two acres one rood and thirty-four perches, more or less.
Unless the writs of FIERI FACIAS issued herein be previously satisfied.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 24th February, 1860.
WILKINSON AND ANOTHER v. REYNOLDS.

ON FRIDAY, the 2nd March next, at noon, at defendant's residence, Burwood, the SHERIFF will cause to sold, &c., a quantity of household furniture, unless the writ of fieri facias issued herein be previously satisfied.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Tuesday Evening.

THE amount of Customs duties paid to-day is as follows:—

Brandy	£481	16	3
Gin	130	6	11
Whisky	68	5	0
Rum	456	10	0
All other spirits	29	1	0
Wine	107	13	3
Ale, porter, and beer (in wood)	15	12	6
Tobacco and snuff	385	12	9
Cigars	60	1	6
Tea	367	3	6
Coffee and chicory	102	3	4
Bonding warehouse duty	20	0	0
Pilotage	20	4	0
Dues	7	10	0
Total	£2292	19	3

The total earnings on the Great Southern Railway for the week ending 18th February, amounted to £833 14s. 11d., and the total number of passengers carried to 6258. The earnings on the Great Northern Railway to same date amounted to £179 2s. 8d., and the number of passengers was 1451.

Messrs. Mort and Co. offered for sale to-day, by auction, the Yaumburra Estate, on the banks of the Murrumbidgee, with 6000 sheep and 300 head of cattle. The property was withdrawn, the highest bid being £8100.

OPENING OF A NEW CHURCH.—On Sunday the 19th instant, the new church of St. John the Baptist, Mudgee, was opened by license, the Rev. James Gunther, incumbent, and the Rev. Thomas Kemmis officiating on the occasion. Three services were performed; the sermons in the morning and evening being preached by the Rev. Mr. Kemmis, and in the afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Gunther. The church, which is computed to hold about four hundred and twenty people, was well filled, especially during the morning and evening services. The church, which is built in the mixed Gothic style, of brick, with stone quoins, is a handsome and substantial structure; the nave is seventy-eight feet long by thirty-seven feet wide, fitted up with substantial and elegant cedar open seats. The height of the walls is twenty-five feet; to the top of the roof, which is open Gothic, it is forty-eight feet. In the chancel, which is twenty feet by seventeen feet, the altar is enclosed with massive carved railings, very rich and handsome. The neat and spacious vestry is placed at the north-east corner. The entrance from the west end is through an elaborately carved stone doorway. From the south you pass through the tower, placed at that side of the church, and thence through an archway into the body of the church. The total cost of the building with the sittings and interior fittings, will amount to about £5600, exclusive of the completion of the tower. After each service a collection was made—in the morning, £58 4s. 1d.; in the afternoon, £2 8s. 4d.; and in the evening, £8 17s. 9d., making a total of £69 10s. 2d.—*Western Times.*

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. ANDREW KEYS are respectfully invited to attend his Funeral, the procession to move from his late residence, Market-lane, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at half-past three o'clock. R. HANSLOW, undertaker, No. 760, George-street South.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mrs. ANN MURPHY are respectfully invited to attend the Funeral of her late departed daughter BRIDGETT ANNA, the procession to move from her residence, the Tradesman's Arms, Campbell-street, THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock precisely. R. HANSLOW, undertaker, 760, George-street South.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. JOHN MALONEY are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Wife, CATHERINE, to move from his residence, No. 152, William-street, TO-MORROW (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at three o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. WILLIAM GREEN, shipwright, are invited to attend the Funeral of his deceased Son, JOHN, to move from his residence, Kent-street North, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at eight o'clock. JAMES CURTIS, undertaker, Hunter-street.

Crown Lands Office,
Sydney, 29th February, 1860.

ACCEPTED TENDERS FOR RUNS.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Tenders of the undermentioned parties have been accepted for the Runs of Crown Lands specified in connection with their respective names.

2. The Rent in each case, as hereunder stated, for the half-year ending 30th June next, must be paid within sixty days from the present date, in default of which the Tenderers will forfeit any right acquired by virtue of their Tenders.

3. These tenders are accepted, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—That in addition to all other terms prescribed by the present Regulations, the occupancy of the said Runs, and the leases to be ultimately issued, shall be subject to any new or modified conditions which the Legislature may impose.

4. The assessment for the present year, as hereunder stated, must be paid on or before the 30th September next.

(Signed) A. G. MACLEAN,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Name of Tenderer.	Name of Run.	Rent. £	s.	d.	Assessment. £	s.	d.
THE DARLING DISTRICT.							
J. M'Kinlay	Scrub run, block No. 3	5	0	0	20	0	0
J. Smith	Goonalgaa	5	0	0	20	0	0
Ditto	Gurrogaa	5	0	0	20	0	0
Ditto	Caltigeena	5	0	0	20	0	0
Ditto	Calcoo	5	0	0	20	0	0
Ditto	Woogalarroo	5	0	0	20	0	0
WELLINGTON DISTRICT.							
D. N. and W. M'Dougall	Tarrien	5	0	0	20	0	0
T. Jones	Lower Baree	5	5	0	20	0	0
D. Perrier	Curra	12	11	3	10	0	0
W. and J. G. M'Kenzie	East Bogan, back block	18	0	0	10	0	0
GWYDIR DISTRICT.							
J. Town	Mungi Waterhole	7	17	6	20	0	0
C. W. and A. W. Bucknell	Mungyer back block No. 1	6	5	0	20	0	0
Ditto	Ditto ditto, No. 2	6	5	0	20	0	0
C. W., A. W., and F. N. Bucknell	Yarawah back block	7	10	0	20	0	0
C. W. Bucknell	Burrilda	6	0	0	20	0	0

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are invited for the several works required in the erection and completion of the MASONIC HALL, viz.:—
1st, Masonry and Excavation
2nd, Brickwork
3rd, Plastering
4th, Carpentry and Joinery, including all other branches not mentioned above.

Contractors desiring to tender for the whole of the works in one sum will be at liberty to do so.

Plans and specifications may be seen on application to Mr. G. ALLEN MANSFIELD, architect, 178, Pitt-street, to whom sealed tenders endorsed "Tender for Masonic Hall," are to be delivered, on or before noon of THURSDAY, the 15th of March.

N.B. The directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

TO SHINGLERS.—TENDERS required to Shingle Taylor's Mills. For particulars apply to LUKER and ROWLING, Steam Mills, Bourke-street.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.—Do not Sacrifice your Goods.—The undersigned are prepared to STORE Boxes, Furniture, &c., for the period of two years, at a mere nominal charge of one shilling per month per box or ordinary case, and a printed receipt given for the same. Cash advanced on the same, if required. They are also open to purchase furniture, pictures, books, wearing apparel, and articles of vertu. Private communications strictly attended to. ALEXANDER MOORE and CO., auctioneers, commission agents, &c., Labour Bazaar, 285, 287, 289, 291, and 293, Pitt-street. Established 1840.

GOLD DIGGINGS, Gold Diggings.—Parties proceeding to the Snowy River Diggings should not fail to lay in a supply of the following invaluable medicines—
WATSON'S mild aperient antibilious pills, purely vegetable
WATSON'S pills for diarrhœa, dysentery, &c.
WATSON'S concentrated essence of ginger for cramp, spasms, &c.
Singleton's golden-eye ointment, &c., &c., to be had at WATSON'S Drug Stores, 593, Brickfield-hill.

BE ADVISED.—Do not go to the Snowy Diggings without STEVENSON'S GOUT SPECIFIC. Think of rheumatism. 255, Elizabeth-street, three doors from Bathurst-street; medical herbalist.

NOTICE TO INVALIDS.—Parties suffering from liver complaints or nervous debility, gout, rheumatism, ringworm, or piles, bites from snakes, &c., safe and sure CURE by HERBS indigenous to these colonies. Treatment the same as Dr. Coffin and Dr. James, in England, whose fame is known. WILLIAM STEVENSON, medical herbalist, 255, Elizabeth-street North, three doors from Bathurst-street.

GOUT SPECIFIC.—A safe and sure cure for gout rheumatism, from herbs, in bottles 10s. each.

OINTMENT, decidedly the best in the world, for ulcers, sores, cancers, ringworms, or snake bites, &c., 5s.

HERB PILLS produce a healthy action upon the liver, cleansing the stomach, and purifying the blood; 2s. 6d.

COLONIAL HERB EXTRACT to purify the blood and invigorate the system. In quart bottles, 10s.

NORRIE'S POULTRY RESTORATIVE.—A certain cure for all diseases of Poultry, Fancy Birds, Water-fowl, &c., and most especially valuable as a preventative—imparting vigour and high condition. Prepared by J. S. NORRIE, practical chemist, 292, Pitt-street.

FOR SALE, a complete 4½ years FILE of SYDNEY MORNING HERALD. Also, 3 years ditto MAITLAND MERCURY. F. LARTER, 60, South Head Road.

SCIENTIFIC AND ILLUSTRATED WORKS, just received—

Haskoll's Railway Construction: from the setting out of the centre line to the completion of the works, with rules for designing works, examples of specifications and tables for earthwork, 250 plates and diagrams, 2 vols., £3 3s.
Haskoll's Practice of Engineering, Field Work applied to Land, hydrographic and hydraulic, surveying and levelling for railways, canals, harbours, &c., numerous plans and diagrams, 25s.
Present Practice of Surveying and Levelling, with plans, sections, and diagrams, 8vo, cloth, 14s.
Dempsey's Engineering Examples, working drawings of stations, engine houses, manufactories, warehouses and workshops, 16 large folio plates, with description in quarto, £2 12s. 6d.
Dempsey's Examples of Iron Bridges for Railways and other works, 10 large folio plates, with description, in quarto, £1 11s. 6d.
Dempsey's Malleable Iron Bridges, Britannia and Conway Tubular Bridges, &c., 11 large folio plates with description, in quarto, £2 12s. 6d.
Dempsey's Examples of Moving Bridges, iron, suspension, oblique bridges, and viaducts, 10 large folio plates, with description, in quarto, £1 11s. 6d.
Dempsey's Examples of Trussed Bridges and Viaducts, 10 large folio plates, with description, £1 11s. 6d.
Dempsey's Examples of Brick Bridges, Sewers, and Culverts for Roads, Railways, and Drainage, 11 plates, with description, £1 11s. 6d.
Dempsey's Examples of Iron Roofs of various spans, from 20 to 150 feet, adapted to all descriptions of buildings, 10 large folio plates, with description, £1 11s. 6d.
Principaux Monuments Gothiques de l'Europe, par Gustave Simonan, 24 large folio plates, £12 12s.
Parallele des Maisons de Paris, construites depuis 1830, dessine par Victor Calliat, 120 plates, folio sewed, £4 4s.
Parallele des Maisons de Bruxelles, et des principales Villes de la Belgique, construites depuis 1830, plans, elevations, interieures, &c., par A. Castermans, 120 plates, folio, sewed, £6 6s.
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Waring's Examples of Stained Glass, fresco ornaments, marble and enamel inlay, and wood inlay, 41 plates, folio, half morocco, £6 6s.
Gibbs's Designs for Gothic Ornaments, Ecclesiastical and Domestic Furniture, 8 parts, complete, 20s.
Mexico, illustrated in 26 drawings by Phillips and Rider, with descriptive letter-press in English and Spanish, folio, half morocco, £4 4s.
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Brooks's Modern Architecture—a series of designs for street elevations, shop fronts, gentlemen's demesnes, labourers cottages, &c., with specifications, &c., 36 plates, large quarto, cloth, £2 2s.
Modern Villas, Mansions, and Residences, parts 1, 2, 3, cloth, £3 13s 6d.
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A Series of Executed Examples of Ecclesiastical and Domestic Structures, by Modern Architects, 26 plates, 4to, cloth, £2 2s.
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The Builders' Practical Director, containing Plans, Sections, &c., for Cottages, Villas, Farm Buildings, Dispensaries, Schools, &c.; 192 plates, 2 vols., 4to, cloth, £3 3s.
The Encyclopædia of Practical Carpentry and Joinery, by E. L. Tarbuck; 77 plates, 4to, cloth, £2.
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W. R. PIDDINGTON, importer, George-street.

MESSRS. SANDS and KENNY have on SALE,—
Card board, 5 and 6 sheet
Paste board, 4 and 5 sheet
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Dress cartridge paper
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Double small hand paper.
392, George-street.

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POUR VENTE.—Œuvres de Racine, et Lamartine, &c. S'addresser A. MOORE et CIE., Pitt-st., Sydney.

FOR SALE.—Racine's Works, also Lamartine's, with various other French works. Apply A. MOORE and CO., Pitt-street.

IPSWICH HERALD.—One of the best advertising mediums in Queensland. R. GREVILLE, agent, Bridge-street.

SHOALHAVEN and OTHER DIGGERS can procure, of the best materials—pumps, cradles, picks, shovels, dishes, pans, and the various other articles requisite, at reasonable prices. YOUNGER and SON, General Hardware Stores, 166, Pitt-street, Sydney.

YOUNGER'S COOKING APPARATUS for the Diggings, large hotels and private families, may be had to cook from 12 to 300 persons, at the Manufactory, No. 166, Pitt-street. Testimonials from parties who have had them in operation for years may be seen.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.—Prospecting pans, galvanised iron buckets, balers, cradle plates, camp kettles, &c., &c., in any quantity, at BENNETT and SON'S wholesale Tin and Galvanised Iron Factory and Ironmongery Warehouse, 770, George-street South.

TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY.—Passover Cakes, Passover Cakes.—Mr. JOSEPH ABRAHAM begs to inform the public that he has commenced making Motzos; and all orders to be sent in on or before the 20th of March. Rout and fancy cakes for the Passover. 549, George-street. JOSEPH ABRAHAMS.

INTERESTING NOVELTY FOR SMOKERS.—The Myall Pipe, manufactured by the undersigned, in any shape or pattern, imparts a beautiful flavour to the tobacco, is unsurpassed for durability, and the manufacturer has no doubt that this genuine and practical production of colonial industry will soon become a general favourite amongst up-country gentlemen, miners, &c. J. HAGEN, 313, George-street.

BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO. have constantly on SALE, at their New Stores, 273, George-street, opposite Hunter-street,
Cotton goods
Silk ditto
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Small wares
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Brushware
Saddlery
Ironmongery
Cutlery
Perfumery
Oilmen's stores
Wines
Spirits
Ale and porter
Soap
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Coffee
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Bengal cigars and cheroots
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NOW LANDING, ex THOMAS H. PERKINS, from New York—
O. Ames' long and D handled shovels
Collins' ditto ditto
Keith's ditto ditto
Rose ditto ditto
Simmons' picks
Collins' ditto
Ditto axes and adzes
Spades
Ditto garden
Sluice forks
Hay ditto
Manure ditto
Brooms
Pails, 2 and 3 hooped
Nests of tubs
Ditto flour pails
Corn shellers
Hay and chaff cutters
Corn crackers
Clothes pins.
ASHDOWN and CO.

FOR SALE, Two very useful HORSES, one four and the other five years. S. HOLMES, Steam Biscuit Manufactory, King-street.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful dark chestnut ENTIRE, rising seven, stands fifteen hands two, got by "Panther" out of "Steel Trap," is sound, and perfectly quiet in both saddle and harness. His owner being about to leave the colony, has authorised the undersigned to sell the horse. Price, £40. Apply to JAMES BEAHAN, 174, Pitt-street.

DARLING DOWNS.—FIRST-CLASS PASTORAL PROPERTY.

RICHARDSON and WRENCH have received instructions from H. B. Fitz, Esq., to sell by private contract, That valuable and well-known pastoral property,

WARRA WARRA,
DARLING DOWNS,

together with the following stock, viz.:—
33,000 SHEEP, more or less, warranted sound and never diseased
1,200 HEAD of QUIET CATTLE, more or less
150 HEAD of WELL-BRED HORSES, more or less.

☞ The character and capacity of the WARRA WARRA run are too well known to require comment.

The IMPROVEMENTS, which are extensive, are of a substantial order, and comprise every convenience necessary for working a property of this importance and magnitude.

Full particulars may be obtained on application at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street.

WANTED to SELL, a strong HORSE and DRAY. Apply to GEORGE EASTON, baker, Botany Road.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a three or four roomed HOUSE or COTTAGE, with good yard and water, within fifteen minutes' walk of the Post Office; leasehold or freehold. Address, with full particulars, to A. B., 41, Bathurst-street West.

A FEW CARPENTERS required for the Railway Works. For further particulars apply at 69, Elizabeth-street North.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, competent to impart a sound English education, with music, desires an engagement as above. Can offer satisfactory testimonials. Address H. L., Post Office, Sydney.

A LADY, of refined habits, accustomed to the tuition of young children, desires an ENGAGEMENT with a respectable family in Sydney; salary a secondary consideration to a comfortable home. References exchanged. Address P. B., HERALD Office.

A GENTLEMAN, of business habits, and having a small capital, will find EMPLOYMENT and secure investment in a business that requires the attention of a principal at two places. It is now in full operation, having had a large capital expended upon the same within the last two years upon a freehold property. Principals only need apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., Hunter-street.

A GENTLEMAN who was employed as Traveller in the Midland Counties (England) and who for the last twelve months has made periodical journeys through the Southern and Western districts of this colony, where he has a safe and valuable connection, would be glad to represent (on commission) any respectable House requiring a TRAVELLER. References and security to £500 can be given. Address MIDLAND, HERALD Office.

BEDROOM wanted, in or near to Hunter or Erskine streets, by a Single Man. Address X. 2, HERALD Office.

COOPER WANTED, for the whaling barque Onyx. Apply Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street.

GENERAL FEMALE SERVANT WANTED, for the country, in a small and respectable family. Apply at 10 o'clock in the morning, to G. H. ROWLEY, 8, Charlotte-place, Church-hill.

HONEY.—Wanted, one or two tons of the best qu[ality]. ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street

INVESTMENTS WANTED.—Investments (by mortgage of real estate), wanted for £20,000 (twenty thousand pounds), at seven and a half per cent. Apply to HOLDEN and M'CARTHY, Castlereagh-street, Sydney.

LOADING for TAMBAROORA, Orange, and Meroo. DANGAR, GILCHRIST, and CO., 88, Clarence-st.

MAITLAND HOSPITAL.—WANTED, a Resident SURGEON and MANAGER. Applications to be addressed to the Acting Committee before March 14th.
EDWARD GRIFFITH, hon. secretary.

PUBLICAN'S GENERAL LICENSE WANTED to Purchase. H. VAUGHAN, King and Phillip streets.

REQUIRED, Two BEDROOMS and use of Sitting-room; William-street. Address M. M., HERALD Office.

REQUIRED, a SECRETARY, for the Australian Club. Applications to be addressed to the Committee, on or before the 29th instant. The nature of the duties, and the remuneration, can be ascertained from the present Secretary. Apply, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock.

RESIDENCES REQUIRED.—Wanted, to rent a gentlemanly Residence, of at least seven good rooms, with coach-house, stables, and out-offices, situated in a healthy and cheerful locality. The neighbourhood of Darlinghurst or Paddington preferred. Apply, with all particulars, to the undersigned.

Also wanted to rent a detached House or Cottage (new), of five or six rooms, with garden, water, &c., in a healthy locality, and within twenty minutes' walk of the Post Office.
C. H. ROOKE, estate and general agent, 123, King-street.

SHIPWRIGHTS WANTED, at CUTHBERT'S Slip Yard.

SEAMEN WANTED for the DART and LOUIS AND MIRIAM. Apply at Grafton Wharf.

SEAMEN.—Wanted, for ship Ngapuhi, two able HANDS. Apply on board, 9 to 10 a.m.

SERVANT.—Wanted, a good GENERAL SERVANT—must be fond of children. Apply to Mrs. SEVERN, Milsom's Point, North Shore.

STEWARD wanted, for ship Ngapuhi. None need apply but competent persons with satisfactory references. Also, a Cabin Boy. Apply on board, at Patent Slip, 9 to 10 a.m.

SNOWY RIVER DIGGINGS.—An opportunity seldom to be met with.—A Storekeeper, in the vicinity of the above diggings is desirous of meeting with a PARTNER with a moderate capital, to open a Branch Store on the Diggings. Principals only treated with. Address W. X., Post Office, Sydney.

SNOWY RIVER.—A Gentleman thoroughly acquainted with the nature of business in the Interior and on the Gold-fields, and possessing considerable mercantile experience, is desirous of taking the Management of a Business about to be established in the above district. The advertiser can offer the highest references as to integrity and qualifications. Address to L. S. HERALD Office, Sydney.

TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, two good Hands; salary no object. RUSH and M'CREA.

TENT MAKERS WANTED. RUSH and M'CREA, 626, Brickfield-hill.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, one good HAND. J. WETHERILL, Lincolnshire House, George-street.

TO TAILORS.—Wanted, a COAT Hand; also a TROUSERS maker. P. DOUGLAS, King-st. East.

TO DRAPERS.—Wanted, an ASSISTANT. Apply to J. HORDERN, corner of Charlotte-place.

TO PAINTERS.—Wanted, a BRUSH HAND. G. HERDEN, South Head Road.

TO JEWELLERS.—WANTED, a good JOBBER. Apply E. BRUCE, 104, Murray-st., Hobart Town.

TO HOUSE AGENTS.—WANTED, for a term, a 3 or 4 room Cottage, with garden, or large yard. Address H. J. BONE, HERALD Office.

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TO HORSE BREEDERS and DEALERS.—Wanted to Purchase, to proceed to China, a powerfull well-bred HORSE or GELDING, perfectly broken to saddle, and free from vice,—for which a liberal price will be paid. Apply to E. H. POLLARD, Office, next Exchange.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, who can wash and iron. References required. 126, Dowling-st.

WANTED, 40,000 good BRICKS. Apply to F. MOORE, 357, Bourke-street, South Head Road.

WANTED, a SHINGLER. Apply to Mr. CHANDLER, No. 1, Cooper's-buildings, Newtown Road.

WANTED, ASSISTANT COOK. Apply Tattersall's, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a NURSEMAID with good testimonials. Apply, 49, Hunter-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, one that can wash and iron. Apply 104, York-street South.

WANTED, a KITCHEN MAN, at the Union Club.

WANTED, a strong active LAD. SAMUEL DAVIS, 360, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to 50, Palmer-street North

WANTED, three good BRICKLAYERS, at Camperdown toll-house; and labourers. Wages, 14s.

WANTED, Head BILLIARD-MARKER, at Victoria Club. Apply House Steward, before 10.

WANTED, a single MAN, as Groom, and otherwise useful. GRIBBEN and SONS, Elizabeth-street.

WANTED, Three or Four SLATERS. Apply This Morning. R. WYNNE.

WANTED, a GIRL, to make herself generally useful in a small family. 108, Phillip-street.

WANTED, a LAD, to carry out meat. F. J. PALMER, Upper Paddington.

WANTED, a BOOKKEEPER, capable of keeping books by double entry. Apply to Box 141, Post Office.

WANTED, a PLASTERER and SHINGLER, to do a small job. Apply W. BRADY, 186, Castlereagh-st.

WANTED to LET, a FRUIT SHOP, 185, Lower George-st. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving.

WANTED, two GENERAL SERVANTS, to do the work of a family. 5, Crown-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a FEMALE SERVANT. Apply at 454, George-street.

WANTED, JOINERS. Apply to the Foreman at the Liverpool-street Saw Mills.

WANTED, a LAD to make himself generally useful. Apply, before 9, to Mr. LAZARUS, Barrack-street.

WANTED, a useful GIRL, about 14 years old. Apply to 66, Sussex street, near Erskine-street.

WANTED, CARRIAGE to Goulburn. Apply to the storekeeper, FLOWER, SALTING, and Co.

WANTED, a GIRL to nurse, and make herself useful. Mrs. CHAMBERS, Enmore, Newtown.

WANTED, Broken White GLASS, in any quantity. H. L. APPA, 101, George-street.

WANTED, a BARMAID. At the Queen's Hotel, two doors from the Prince of Wales Theatre.

WANTED, a COOK. At the Queen's Hotel, two doors from the Prince of Wales Theatre.

WANTED, a BOY, character indispensable. J. R. CUMMINS, Grocer, 698, George-street South.

WANTED, 100 TENT MAKERS. Apply to ISAAC MOSS, 714, and 708, George-street South.

WANTED, a GIRL, to look after a CHILD, at DOLBY'S, Boot Warehouse, George-street South.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, at the Green Dragon, corner Kent and Erskine streets.

WANTED, a WAITRESS and HOUSEMAID, at the General Post Office Hotel, York-street.

WANTED, a good HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID. Mrs. ELLARD, 33, Macleay-street.

WANTED, Eight SHEPHERDS, single men. H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-st., opposite Exchange.

WANTED, for a gentleman's family out of town, a competent HOUSEMAID. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS

WANTED, a SITUATION, for a first-rate Barmaid, with good reference, country preferred. Mrs. CAPPS.

WANTED, a YOUTH, aged about 14 years, for a Solicitor's Office, one who can read and write well. Apply to Mr. C. THOMAS, No. 137, King-street.

WANTED, THIS MORNING, Three CARPENTERS for New Zealand. H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-street, opposite Exchange.

WANTED, an active YOUTH—one accustomed to a Shoe Shop preferred. Apply to J. MACKEL, 14, George-street.

WANTED, Two Married COUPLES, Germans, to shepherd and watch two flocks. H. HAMBURGER, 79, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a GIRL, about fifteen years of age, to nurse 2 children, Apply to Mr. JAMES WALKER, Ironmonger, corner York and Barrack street.

WANTED, a LAD to look after a HORSE, and make himself generally useful. Must be able to drive well. Apply to Mr. S. O. BROWN, 130, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a respectable GIRL, clever at her needle and accustomed to children. Apply to S. ASHLIN, 139, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a YOUNG GIRL, to assist in the housework. Apply 546, Elizabeth-street South, Strawberry Hills.

WANTED, a TEAM to Load for BRAIDWOOD. THOMAS DAWSON, 421, George-street, near Market-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at No. 135, Castlereagh-street North, between the hours of 10 and 12 THIS DAY.

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged WOMAN, as HOUSEMAID, to go to Liverpool. Apply to Mrs. ROBERTSON, 54, Wynyard-square.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, who can wash and iron well. Mr. REDFORD, druggist, Pitt-street.

WANTED, a steady young MAN accustomed to drive a horse. JOSEPH WEARNE, Flour Mills, Lower George-street.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a set of GAUGING TOOLS, complete. Address to Box No. 23, Post Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL BLACKSMITH (single man) for Clarence River. J. C. GLUE, 162, Pitt-street North.

WANTED, for the country, a MAN, as GROOM, and to make himself useful. Apply 265, Elizabeth-street South.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Address at Mr. BAIRD'S Crown-street, near Albion-street, Surry Hills.

WANTED, immediately, for Snowy River, fifteen DIGGERS and SWAGS, of 50 lbs. each; covered dray. 365, Sussex-street South.

WANTED by a Young Man, EMPLOYMENT, as Sailmaking, Tarpauling, or Tents. W. H. S., Post Office.

WANTED, a Middle-aged WOMAN, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Leichhardt's Hotel, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, a respectable young person as GENERAL SERVANT, at 67, Elizabeth-street North.

WANTED, a COOK and LAUNDRESS; also, a Housemaid. Mrs. BLACK, Macquarie street North.

WANTED, TENDER (Labour only), for Carpenters and Joiners work of two Houses. At ELLISON'S, Botany Road.

WANTED, for two or three days this week, a NEEDLEWOMAN, used to Dressmaking. Apply 164, Phillip-street, four doors from King-street.

WANTED, a DAILY GOVERNESS to instruct in the usual branches of an English education, together with French and music. Apply to Mrs. J. C. TUCKER, Colebrook House, Double Bay.

WANTED, a SITUATION by a competent French Cook, in an Hotel or large establishment, with six years' experience in Sydney; has first-rate references. Address H. D., HERALD Office.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT; she must be able to cook, wash, and iron well. Apply to Mrs. THOMAS M. MACHUTON, Ivy Lodge, Pitt-street, Redfern.

WANTED, a MAN and WIFE—the woman as Laundress, the man to milk, look after a horse and carriage, and work in a garden. Apply to Mr. R. KING, Circular Quay, on THURSDAY, at 12 o'clock.

WANTED, a SADDLE HORSE, about five years of age, quiet and sound. Address or apply to T. ANDERSON, Star Hotel, Macquarie-place. Price must be moderate.

WANTED, a HOUSEMAID, for a Country Inn; General Servants, for the suburbs; a Nurse, for England; a young Girl, as companion to children. At Mrs. DUNN'S, Labour Office, Castlereagh street.

WANTED, by a highly respectable young person, a SITUATION as Needlewoman or Companion to a lady in a respectable family. Address A. B., HERALD Office, Sydney.

WANTED, a respectable YOUNG WOMAN, as Nursemaid, to take care of four children, from two to seven years old. Mrs. COOK, 193, Upper Forbes-street, near the gaol.

WANTED, by a young English Woman, a SITUATION as Housemaid in a gentleman's family. Address SENIOR and ABBOTT, chemists, 262, George-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a sober steady MAN, of good character, as GROOM and COACHMAN, and to make himself otherwise useful. Apply to T. SMIDMORE, Silvery Hill, Cook's River Road.

WANTED, to BUY a COTTAGE of three or four rooms, Surry Hills preferred. Address stating price, situation, &c., to J. S., care of Mr. J. Wright, 24, Charles-street, Woolloomooloo Bay.

A COMFORTABLE airy BEDROOM to LET, furnished. Apply to J. CLARKE, corner Pitt and Liverpool streets.

AN Airy BEDROOM for one or two Gentlemen in a private family. Mr. E. RAMSAY, Grocer, Balmain East.

A ROOM TO LET, Unfurnished, in a respectable family; no children or lodgers. A lady engaged in business through the day preferred. Terms moderate. 166, Prince-street.

A GENTLEMAN, being in possession of a HOUSE and SHOP suitable for a respectable tradesman or mechanic, would be inclined to LET it as on the following terms, viz.—that his Board and Residence would be nearly equal to the rent. Apply to H. H. NEWMAN, Elizabeth-street, opposite Wentworth-place. N.B.—None but respectable persons need apply.

BALMAIN, TO LET, one of LITTLE'S waterside COTTAGES; 5-rooms, &c. RICHARDSON and WRENCH, George-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE required by two Gentlemen, where there are no other lodgers. Address REX, HERALD Office.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with an airy and comfortable house, for respectable Single Men, 21s. per week, at the Sydney Club Boarding-house, Cumberland-street, Charlotte-place.

BUSINESS PREMISES.—TO BE LET, in George-street, now in the occupation of Mr. Richard Cowan. Possession given first week in April next. Apply to W. LAIDLEY, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

BUSINESS PREMISES TO LET, in centre Pitt-street, 214—Shop, 50 feet long, the back part having a skylight and gallery; ample stores; all in perfect repair. Apply to Mr. UTHER, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

CITY of BRISBANE, QUEENSLAND.—BUSINESS PREMISES to be LET on LEASE.—Those superior and centrally situated business Premises, formerly in the occupation of John Richardson, Esq., and now held under separate leases by Mr. R. A. Kingsford, draper, and Mr. Oliver, grocer, both of which leases will expire in April next. The premises extend from the Government buildings connected with the Court-house, in Queen-street, to the corner of Albert-street, and separated at the back from the Wesleyan Chapel, by Burnett-street.

TENDERS are invited to be sent in by the 14th March next, either for the whole, or either portion, as they are at present temporarily divided—such tenders to state proposed rental. The improvements intended to be made (if any) and the term of lease required to be sent to Messrs. R. CRIBB and CO., auctioneers, Brisbane, Queensland, of whom any further particulars can be obtained.

P.S.—To persons not acquainted with the above premises, the advertiser would simply state that they stand in the very best situation in the city of Brisbane.

Reference as to situation kindly permitted to WILLIAM BRAY, Esq., George-street, Sydney.

IN THE HEART OF THE CITY.—TO LET, those two private family RESIDENCES, in Wynyard-square, Nos. 48 and 50; having been put in a thorough state of repair, immediate possession can be given. Apply to ISAAC LEVEY, 1, Wynyard-square, or M. ALEXANDER, at Harnett's, Hunter-street.

MERCANTILE STORES.—To LET, one of those excellent three-floored STORES in York-street, Wynyard-square, directly facing Wynyard-street to George-street; immediate possession can be given. Apply to L. E. THRELKELD and CO., auctioneers, City Mart.

NOTICE.—To small Capitalists and others in search of a good country business.—To LET, a first-rate General STORE, known as Houlding's Store, situated at Clarence Town, Williams River, together with a well-assorted stock, on liberal terms. The stock book may be inspected, and further particulars ascertained on application to CHARLES BATE, 397, George-street.

NEW SOUTH WALES AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.—An accredited AGENT being required for this society, application for the appointment from efficient persons are respectfully invited, by letter, addressed to the secretaries on or before the 6th March; salary £400 per annum and travelling expenses. Further particulars may be obtained at the Depôt, 264, Pitt-street.

EDWARD ROGERS, ALEXANDER M'ARTHUR, } Joint Secretaries.

OFFICES to LET, of a superior description, in Lyons-buildings, George-street. Apply to the Housekeeper.

OFFICES to LET, near the Post Office—two front rooms on first floor, with private entrance, and every convenience. Apply to E. DALTON, 400, George-street.

PETTY'S HOTEL, Church-hill.—To LET, for a term, the above well-known Hotel. The reputation of these extensive premises, as a first-class Family Hotel, has been so long established, and the lucrative nature of the business acknowledged, that it is unnecessary to make a single comment on the opportunity now offered to secure them.

Possession can be given at once, and the premises are now in thorough repair. For full particulars apply to RICHARDSON and WRENCH, Bank-buildings, George-street.

RYDE, KISSING POINT.—To LET, a genteel COTTAGE in this village, containing eight rooms, with large well of water, and about an acre of ground, nearly opposite St. Ann's Church, commanding fine views of the river. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. GEORGE M. POPE, Ryde.

TO LET, Balmain Road, a COTTAGE. Apply to Mr. COLIN MACKENZIE, upon the premises.

TO LET, Furnished, a BEDROOM and Sitting-Room. 19, Cowper-terrace, Church-hill.

TO LET, the TRAFALGAR INN, Newtown; doing a good business. Apply to C. H. ROOKE, King-st.

TO LET, a nice three-roomed HOUSE, near Queen's Wharf. Apply 145 Elizabeth-street.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—TO LET, a new HOUSE, in William-st. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-st.

TO LET, in Swan-street, a HOUSE, 5 rooms, water laid on; rent 14s. per week. Apply No. 18.

TO LET, two HOUSES in Palmer and Burton streets. THOMAS FISHER, Shoe Warehouse, Pitt-st. North.

TO TANNERS.—TO LET, the GLENMORE TANNERY, Rushcutter's Bay. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Treasury-buildings, George-street.

TO LET, a first-rate Country INN, in full working order and doing a first-class business. Apply to JOHN FRAZER and CO., 97, York-street.

TO LET, the Dwelling HOUSE, adjoining the Stores of the undersigned, George-street. MITCHELL and CO.

TO LET, the second Floor of those central PREMISES, 309, George-street. It is well adapted for a photographic gallery, having a large skylight in the front room. PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM.

TO LET, at Balmain, near the Dry Dock, a 7-roomed COTTAGE; also, a detached shed. For further particulars, apply to ASHDOWN and CO., corner of George and King streets.

TO LET, the BUSINESS PREMISES in George-street, adjoining those occupied by Mr. Caspar. Apply to Mrs. PLOMLEY, Hunter's Hill, Parramatta River.

TO LET, a first-rate Fruiterer and Confectioner BUSINESS, established for six years, and doing a good trade, situated No. 67, South Head Road. For further particulars apply on the premises.

TO LET, a Butcher's SHOP, doing a good ready-money business, which could be greatly improved; also good trade among shipping. Terms, moderate. Apply MILLER'S, butcher, Miller's Point.

TO BE LET, a small COTTAGE, close to the Burwood Station, comfortable and dry, with large garden ground, and good water; rent, very low, to a good tenant. Apply at Office of R. J. WANT, 133, Pitt-street.

TWO OFFICES to LET in Lloyd's Chambers, immediately over the Auction Mart of the undersigned, to whom application is to be made. L. E. THRELKELD and CO., City Mart.

TO LET, the stone-built HOUSE, in Alcion-street (opposite Mrs. Hughes' paddock), fitted for a genteel family; eight rooms, large yard, and well of water, and large piece of vacant land adjoining. For particulars apply to J. F. HILLY, Esq., Pitt-street.

TO LET, the HOUSE and PREMISES in King-street, lately occupied as Town Hall, containing 15 large and lofty rooms, with kitchens, cellars, stables, &c., and good yard. Apply to M. F. JOSEPHSON, 252, Castlereagh-street.

TO LET, in Liverpool, close to the Church, a commodious Family RESIDENCE, with the necessary offices, garden, and paddock; the whole enclosed with a close paling fence; rent moderate. Apply to Mr. CASTLES, Pitt-street.

TO LET, the COTTAGE presently occupied by Mr. John Macnamara, in Hunter-street. The furniture may be taken at a valuation; the cottage contains every accommodation for a respectable family. Apply to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf, Sydney.

TO BUTCHERS and others.—To LET, on or after the 27th instant, those extensive and long-established PREMISES, in Pitt-street, formerly occupied by Mr. F. Kosten. Apply to M. DOYLE, commission agent, 623, George-street.

TO LET, a PUBLIC-HOUSE, situate at the corner of a good thoroughfare. To be appreciated must be seen. Coming in small, and double the value is given in. The reason for leaving is ill health of the hostess. Apply to ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO LET, GLENTWORTH HOUSE, Balmain, containing nine rooms; kitchen, pantry, servants' rooms, three-stall stable, coach-house, large paddock, &c. Apply to Mr. PATERSON, on the premises, or to Captain DARLEY, Patent Slip, Sussex-street.

TO LET.—A good family RESIDENCE, containing eight rooms and kitchen, eligibly situated (now occupied by the Rev. W. Slatyer), 34, Botany-street, South Head Road. The premises may be viewed on and after the 25th instant, between 3 and 5 o'clock p.m.

TO DAIRYMEN AND MARKET GARDENERS.—TO LET, a COTTAGE, and about Four Acres of LAND, on the Point Piper Road, including paddock, garden, and yard, with covered milk bails, &c. Apply to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street.

TO LET, at North Shore, a Villa RESIDENCE, enclosed in two acres of ground, and containing eight apartments, a pantry, and closets, with kitchen and stables detached. Rent moderate. Apply to FRANCIS MOONEY, North Shore; or to Messrs. SANDS and KENNY, George-street.

TO LET, MERCANTILE OFFICES.—Those central and convenient PREMISES adjoining the Auction Mart of the undersigned, admirably adapted for a public company or large mercantile establishment; no objection however would be made to letting for any respectable trade. Apply to L. E. THRELKELD and CO., City Mart.

TO LET, UPTON HOUSE and GROUNDS, North Shore.—The house and offices have lately undergone extensive repairs. The garden and paddock contain upwards of six acres, and from the commanding position which the property occupies, Upton is one of the most beautiful residences in the colony. Apply to the Proprietor, on the Premises.

TO LET, at Randwick, ARNMORE COTTAGE, containing on the ground floor, hall and four good rooms; on the second floor, lobby and four good bedrooms; also, detached kitchen, servant's room, two-stalled stable, coach-house, &c.; good supply of water, and adjoining the main road. Apply to JAMES PEARCE, Randwick; or to Mr. CHARLES MOORE, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO LET, a large PIECE OF GROUND in Sussex-street, near the foot of Market-street, fit for a Timber Yard or any business requiring much room; it is in a very busy thoroughfare and in the immediate vicinity of several wharfs. It can be had on a building lease for ten years. Frontage nearly seventy feet, depth about one hundred and twenty feet. Apply to Mr. ARTHUR LITTLE.

TO BE LET, at Wingecarribee, Berrima, large and small FARMS, on 99 years' leases, untrammelled with any conditions; the rent will be fixed at the value of the land as it at present exists. The land on this estate is well known as being of the best quality, is well watered in every part, and will be intersected by the railway from Sydney to Goulburn. Application may be made to Mr. H. M. OXLEY, on the property; or to Mr. J. N. OXLEY, at Kirkham.

TO LET, at a moderate rent, the most comfortable COTTAGES in Sydney. The above are situated in a healthy neighbourhood, and are unequalled for cleanliness and thorough drainage. The yards are cleaned out weekly, a copious supply of water to each house, and all taxes paid. Respectable families will find these cottages most desirable places of residence. The rents from 11s. to 20s. per week. Enquire at WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street.

TO LET, a well-known PUBLIC-HOUSE, with ten constant lodgers; has never been in the market. Lease, license, and bar fixtures to be taken, and the furniture, if wished, at a valuation. As there is some money wanted for this house, none but persons who have a few hundreds need apply. The business being made it is only to step behind the bar and be obliging, to insure a gold mine of their own. Apply to ALBEMARLE LAYARD, Jamison-street.

TO LET, Ilerton Hall, Randwick, a convenient FAMILY RESIDENCE, delightfully situated in the most salubrious suburb in Sydney, within four miles of the Post Office, commanding extensive and beautiful views of the Pacific Ocean, Botany Bay, the city, and surrounding country. The house contains eight rooms and a spacious hall and lobby, besides kitchen, scullery, laundry, and dairy. There is a deep well of pure water connected by a force-pump with a large tank, supplying a bath-room and water-closet. The outbuildings consist of a two-stall stable and coach-house, cow-shed, and fowl-house. The whole standing upon about an acre of ground, which is laid out as a flower garden in front of the house, and at the back is a poultry yard and grass paddock. Possession may be had about the 10th of March. The house is well furnished, and the whole of the furniture may be taken at a valuation from the present tenant, who is about leaving the colony. For further particulars apply to Mr. S. H. PEARCE, Randwick; or to Mr. BRETT, London Chartered Bank, George-street, Sydney.

WINDSOR.—PUBLIC-HOUSE TO LET, situated at the corner of Catherine and Church street. Doing a good business. To an enterprising couple the business may be greatly increased. Terms moderate. Apply to Mrs. PRIMROSE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Martyn's Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, and 235, Castlereagh-street.

MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, precisely.

All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c., are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.

N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accident in trying or breaking-in horses.

SHOEING and VETERINARY FORGE, No. 235, Castlereagh-street.—Mr. C. MARTYN has considerably extended his premises, having added to his establishment a shoeing and veterinary forge, under the able management of Mr. John Pottie, whose diplomas are open for inspection. Horses and all kinds of animals can be received for treatment.

To Draymen, Omnibus Proprietors, and others.
40 Head of first-class Horses.

At the Cattle Market, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock.

MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from John Oakes, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Cattle Yards, THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, 40 very superior horses, fit for all work. They are stated to be far superior to any horses that have been brought to Sydney market for years.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—
Subscription, 20s. per quarter.
CASH TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
Two lines or 14 words ... One shilling.
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And 3d. (three pence) per line for every additional line eight words for each insertion.
*** All advertisements under six lines will be charged 3s. to advertiser's account, if booked.
☞ Births, Deaths, and Marriages, 3s. each insertion.
N.B.—Advertisers in the country can remit payment postage stamps.

SYDNEY:—Printed and published by JOHN FAIRFAX AND SONS, at the Office of the "Sydney Morning Herald," Pitt and Hunter streets, Wednesday, February 29th, 1860.